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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FOREIGN.

Earthquake.

FRENCH BUDGET.

Serrano's Ministry.

FAVRE'S RESIGNATION.

The Spanish Claims.

CANADIAN FILLIBUSTERS.

FRANCE.

INTENDS TO RESIGN.

PARIS, July 24.—It is again rumored that Favre intends to resign the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

THE COURTS.

It is hoped the regular sittings of the Courts will recommence on Monday next.

NEGOTIATING.

VERSAILLES, July 25.—The moderate Republicans in the Assembly are negotiating for a union with the Radical left.

THE BUDGET.

The Committee of the Assembly upon Budget proposes to raise fresh duties to the amount of 600,000,000 francs.

REFUSED.

VERSAILLES, July 25.—Thiers has refused to accept the proffered resignation of Favre as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

COURTS MARTIAL.

The assembling of the Courts Martial is positively announced for July 31st.

ENGLAND.

THE SPANISH MINISTRY.

LONDON, July 25.—The dispatches from Madrid in relation to the recent ministerial crisis, have been somewhat confused, for it now appears that the members of the Cabinet, formed by Marshal Serrano, have taken the oath of office. The Minister of War acts as Minister of State *ad interim*. Many of the Spanish officials have tendered their resignation.

EARTHQUAKE.

The *Standard* of to-day publishes the details of the series of terrible earthquake shocks which recently occurred in one of the Phillipine Islands. More than two hundred persons were swallowed up by the earth, and every one of them almost instantly killed. Sixty bodies of the dead have been recovered. The rest of the inhabitants fled from the Island, which has been utterly depopulated.

CANADA.

FILLIBUSTERING EXPEDITION.

MONTREAL, July 25.—There is considerable excitement over the discovery of a plot to organize in this city a fillibustering expedition against Cuba. The Committee on Material do not wish for any more men from this district, but it is said that the branches in London, Toronto and Hamilton are recruiting vigorously. A lot of Snider ammunition has been purchased in Montreal.

VOLUNTEERS EXPLAIN.

MONTREAL, July 25.—The members of the Volunteer Corps complain that the New York papers have published their names as having joined the Cuban expedition. They say there is not the slightest truth in the statement. It is stated that some returned Red river volunteers have concluded to join for three hundred dollars bounty, but all these rumors are considered doubtful.

WILL NOT VISIT.

OTTAWA, July 25—The *Times*, a government paper, states on authority that neither Sir John A. McDonald nor any member of the Cabinet has any idea of visiting England this year in reference to the Washington treaty.

RUMORED RESIGNATIONS.

MONTREAL, July 25.—It is rumored that Sir George E. Cartier is about to retire from the ministry and receive an Imperial appointment. Hon. Mr. Langevin will succeed him as leader of the lower Canada party. Sir Francis Hincks also retires to take the position of President of the Metropolitan Bank. He will be succeeded as Minister of Finance by the Hon. Mr. Tilley.

HAVANA.

EXECUTED.

HAVANA, July 25.—Alvares and Hernandez, Cuban emissaries from Cespedes, who were recently captured, were executed at Matanzas yesterday.

SURRENDERED.

Carlos Loril Mala, Minister of the Treasury of the Cuban Government, Quartermaster Aquituro, Engineer Loscio, Jose Guerra, Manuel Quesada and several members of the Bitancourt family have surrendered to the Spaniards.

NOT AN AMERICAN.

The insurgent Colonel Hall, who surrendered at Mansanillo, is a Cuban, not an American, as he has been reported.

CAPTURED AND SHOT.

Felipi Augusto Bayez, companion of the late Cavado, was captured recently at Cujo Cruz, brought to Puerto Principe, and executed.

Col. Batsadillo, of the insurgents, has been killed.

ANXIETY.

There is much anxiety manifested by the people and Government employes to know the result of the crisis in Spain.

NOVA SCOTIA.

THE TREATY.

HALIFAX July 25—The members of the Prince Edward Island Legislative Council and House of Assembly are opposed to the Government, and have memorialized the Lieutenant Governor, asking for an extra session to be called for the consideration of the Washington treaty. The *Islander*, government organ semi-officially says the request will not be acceded to, and in regard to the treaty which is viewed with some favor, their export to the United States being fish and paper, the *Islander* says: The Island Government by the advice of the Government of Great Britain and Canada, has taken measures to have the provisions of the treaty put in operation at once without waiting for the formal approval of the Legislatures.

NOT CONFIRMED.

Advices from Labrador *via* Newfoundland do not confirm the reports of the disastrous storm there, which were recently published in American papers.

SPAIN.

SETTLING CLAIMS.

MADRID, July 25.—The Spanish Government has, upon the application of Gen. Sickles, authorized Senor Lopez Roberts, Spanish Minister to the United States, to act according to that clause of the treaty Washington which provides for the appointment of a mixed commission of three for the settlement of the claims of American citizens against Great Britain. Senor Roberts also received authority to exercise the functions of third commissioner, or umpire, to which he has been elected. The Spanish Government, in a friendly note to Gen. Sickles, has declared that it is not unwilling to adhere to the neutrality laws as laid down in the treaty at Washington.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, July 25, 5 P. M.—Consols 93¾ @ 93 29-32 for '62, 92¾; do '65, 92¾; do '67, 93¼; 10-40s, 91⅜.

ANTWERP, July 25—Petroleum 49f.

MANCHESTER, July 25.—Advices less favorable causes dullness.

LIVERPOOL July 25—Cotton dull; middling upland 9 29-32d. Wheat: California 10s 5d; spring 10s 10d@10s 4d; winter 11s. Flour 24s. Receipts of wheat for three days 55,000, American 30,000.

CLEVELAND.

The Campaign Opened.

CLEVELAND, July 25.—Col. McCook, Democratic nominee for Governor opened the campaign at Ashtabula to-day. He had a very large and attentive audience.

NEW YORK.

Minister Lowe Condemned—Charged with Murder—The Eight Hour Law—The Viaduct Railroad—New Minister Arrived—Rome and the Pope—Arrived Out—To Sail—Land Purchased—Aquatic—Another Victim—An Architect Dead—A Lost Child Found.

NEW YORK, July 25, 1871

DISSATISFACTION.

The Hong Kong *News Letter* of June 12th has the following: The American residents in China have received with astonishment the announcemnnt that Minister Lowe, before departing for Corea, had appointed a foreigner as acting United States Consul for the port of Chefoo. So much dissatisfaction has been felt and expressed at Meadows, an Englishman holding the office of United States Vice-Consul at Tien Tsin, that it was generally believed some steps would be taken to replace him by an American born, but instead of this another one has been added to the list, much to the surprise of every one possessing the least particle of national pride; and Americans see with the deepest feelings of humiliation their flag represented at the Capital of this country by foreigners—men who have no interest in the affairs of the country they are thus appointed to represent.

ROME AND THE POPE.

A special dispatch from London of the 24th inst., says the Pope may leave Rome any day. Preparations are being made for his reception at the Chateau at Corti, Corsica. Valey, the owner of the Chateau, has had an understanding with Antonelli, and is to place it at the disposal of the Pope. There is a movement going on in France to guarantee to the Pope a temporal sovereignty over Corsica. The Pope wishes to publish a syllabus in regard to the occupation of Rome by the Italian government, and declaring that the measures withholding from him all temporal powers are void. Measures have been taken already in Rome to prepare for the choice of the next Pope. It is proposed to choose one who may be moderate in his ideas and not unfriendly to Italy, and by this means effect a compromise with the Italian government. Cardinal Carnello DePietro is mentioned. The disposition as made by the French Chamber of Petitions in regard to the temporal power, is equivalent to laying them on the table.

THE VIADUCT RAILWAY.

President Hilton laid before the Executive Committee of the Viaduct Railway yesterday the views of the Engineers of the Board on various interesting matters connected with its successful operation when completed; they decided against extending the main trunk of the line to the Battery, but recommended the construction of a branch road to the South ferry, with a depot at Wall or Pine streets, provided down-town merchants are willing to subscribe the necessary capital. Surveys of the main stem are almost completed. The report removes all doubts of the possibility of building such a road along the selected route. The subscriptions have been liberal, and that of five million dollars by the city has been secured according to law. The estimated cost of the road is fifty millions of dollars The gross annual income from the eastern branch is estimated at nine millions five hundred thousand dollars.

HEARD FROM.

The parents of Susan Ann Masterson whose disappearance and supposed abduction from her home in Williamsburg six years ago, she being then twelve years old, created great excitement, received this morning a letter from Baltimore from the girl herself saying she was almost heart broke and begging her friends to come to her rescue. The letter was the first intelligence the parents had received of her fate, though she had previously written five letters. Communications are already had with the Baltimore police for the recovery of the girl.

DEAD.

Jno. Kellum, the well know architect, died this morning at Hempstead, Long Island, of pleurisy, contracted while on a yachting excursion a few days since. He was the architect of the Brooklyn City Hall. New York *Herald* building, Stewart's store and the Women's Hotel on Fourth avenue, and had lately been in Stewart's exclusive employ, superintending extensive improvements and building operations at Hempstead Plains. He leaves a fortune of a million dollars.

AQUATIC.

Henry Coulter and James Kaye, Jr., of Pittsburgh, who, with the Biglin brothers, will make up the champion American crew, for the world's regatta at Halifax, arrived in this city and will go into training immediately. Coulter says he is determined to get a single scull race with Renforth, the English champion, at Halifax.

LAND PURCHASED.

The Lehigh Valley and Pennsylvania and Reading railroads have purchased for $141,000 one hundred acres of land at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, with extensive water front to be used for construction docks, and as a shipper's port for the coal traffic of the roads.

ARRIVED OUT.

The steamships City of Washington and Colorado, from Liverpool, have arrived. The steamships Algeria, of New York, for Liverpool, Rheim, of New York, for Bremen, and Scotia, from Quebec for Glasgow, have arrived out.

THE EIGHT HOUR LAW.

The workingmen of this city have resolved to hold a parade and an indignation mass meeting some time in September, as a protest against the non-enforcement of the eight hour law.

SUICIDE.

The United States steamer Congress sails this morning for Baffin's Bay with supplies for Capt. Hall's Artic expedition.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

Henry Langstaff, another of the rioters died last night making the total number of victims thus far 52.

NEW MINISTER.

Baron Schloher, the new Minister of the North German Confederation, arrived here yesterday from Europe.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Peter McCalen was arrested in Newark yesterday charged with murdering his daughter.

LOUISVILLE.

Senator Morton.

LOUISVILLE, July 25.—Senator Morton of Indiana will speak at Weisigner Hall, this city, on Friday evening, July 28th, on the political topics of the day.

DROPPED DEAD.

Mr. R F. Hibbett, a prominent grocery merchant of this city, an old and highly respected citizen and leading member of the Methodist church, suddenly dropped dead this morning while watering the flowers in his garden.

THE COMMERCIAL AGENCY CASE.

Judge Lindley of the Circuit Court, in the case of Milller vs. Bradstreet's Commercial Agency, decided to-day not to dissolve the injunction as asked by defendant, on the ground that the plaintiff has adequate remedy in a suit for damages, the defendant being insolvent and his principal a non-resident of State.

LITTLE ROCK.

The Indians.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., July 25—A gentleman arrived at Fort Smith on the 22d from the Indian country says the Osages are on the war path. On the 18th a party started on an expedition ostensibly for buffalo hunting, but returned in a couple of days after with three white scalps, and their horses loaden down with plunder, that they attacked some train and were successful in the death of two Indians and one colored man took place a few days ago at Smith Paul a place two miles west of Fort Arbuckle. There was a camp meeting going on of colored people and Indians, when several bad characters made their appearance with whisky. A number of Indians and colored men getting drunk, a fight ensued with the above result.

GEORGIA.

Railroad Decision.

ATLANTA, July 25—The Supreme Court of Georgia to-day in the Macon & Western Railroad injunction case decided in favor of the lessees.

ST. LOUIS.

Daring Express Robbery.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—The *Times* this morning learns from the passengers by the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, that a daring express robbery occurred on that road in Hickman county, Kentucky, on Saturday night last. It appears that three men, who purchased tickets at Union City, Tennessee, for Clainton, Kentucky, got on the train. When the train halted at Moscow, two of the robbers got off and their confederate remained on the platform of the car. Observing no one but the messenger in the express car as the train moved out from the depot the two jumped into it and presented revolvers to the head of the messenger. They forced him to hand over the key of the safe, which one of them ransacked while the other stood guard over the expressman. After taking out all the money, supposed to be about $2,000, one of the thieves placed it and the key in his pocket. The robbers then pulled the cord, and when the train slackened up, jumped out and took to the woods, where they escaped under cover of darkness. The train backed down to Moscow, where a description of the robbers was sent by telegraph. The citizens of the place armed themselves, and to the number of twenty five, turned out to hunt for them in the woods. But when the train renewed its course the thieves had not been secured. As they took the key of the safe with them, it could not be opened so as to ascertain the exact loss.

STREET ROBBERY.

A very bold street robbery was committed here just before noon to-day, under the following circumstances: One of the delivery wagons of the United States Express Company started out to deliver packages as usual. The safe was in charge of D. W. Sanders, messenger, and the wagon was driven by W. W. Kendall. One of the first package the messenger undertook to deliver was one purporting to contain $70 and addressed to Mrs. Larkin, living in an alley between Fourth and Fifth streets, and between Franklin avenue and Morgan street. Arriving at the mouth of the alley the messenger halted and taking the package started up the alley. But a few moments elapsed before he discovered that no such person lived in the alley and returning to the street he was astonished at finding his wagon and safe gone. He then rushed to the office of the company and gave information of what had occurred. Not long after this policeman Buhl saw a wagon passing down Spruce street, near Fourth street, some fourteen squares from the place Sander left it, the driver of which was gagged. The officer arrested the driver, who stated that as soon as messenger Sandner went into the alley two men jumped into the wagon. They first placed a wooden gag in his mouth and threw a quantity of pepper into his eyes. They then drove off with him, and after taking several packages from the safe, threw him backwards into the wagon and leaped out on Spruce street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth. Subsequently a man named John Hartzock and a boy named Charley Haley came to the police station and stated that while standing near an alley on Spruce street, between Thiteenth and Fourteenth streets they saw two men jump out of the Express wagon and run up the alley, one carrying several packages, the other having nothing. The driver was just resuming his sitting posture, when they looked into the wagon he said he had been robbed. One of them wanted to cut the string which bound the gag but the driver would not let him. They then ran to inform a policeman of what they had seen, and Kendall drove on until arrested by Officer Buhl, as above narrated. The total amount taken was $3,330, and $85,000 worth of railroad bonds, directed to the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company. The robbers left behind a number of small packages containing nearly a thousand dollars in gold. From information given by Hartzock and Haley it is believed the robbers will be speedily arrested. The bogus package was put in the express office at St. Charles, Missouri and countersigned John Larkin.

Further developments of the express robbery to day lead to the suspicion that it was a put up job, and that Kendall the driver, and perhaps Sandler the messenger, were concerned in it. Kendall's story is regarded as very weak. When he was taken to the police station his eyes showed no signs of having had pepper or snuff thrown in them. The gag in his mouth was so loosely adjusted he could have pushed it out with his tongue had he desired to do so. Besides this his hands were at no time bound and there was a pistol on the wagon seat beside him, which he did not attempt to use, nor did he make any demonstrations calculated to attract attention on the street while the safe was being rifled.

KILLED INSTANTLY.

At Merridos, Illinois, yesterday, Will liam Edmundson, the son of an old resident of that place, dunned a Mr. Hockwith, of Brown county, for a small sum of money. Hockwith denied the debt, whereupon Edmundson struck him a tremendous blow on the neck with brass knucklers, breaking the spinal column and killing him instantly. An attempt was made to arrest Edmundson, but being armed he resisted successfully and made his escape. Hockwith leaves a family.

APPROVED.

The County Court has approved the action of County Collector Maguire in his attempt to collect the delinquent taxes of the Iron Mountain, Pacific and Western Missouri Railroads, and authorized him to employ counsel at the county's expense to defend any suits that may be brought against him or his bondsmen.

KILLED BY A TRAIN

James Ash, a night watchman on the Missouri & Pacific Railroad at Franklin, was killed by a passing freight train last Saturday.

HAIL STORM.

A violent hail storm passed over a portion of Pike county, Missouri, about a week ago which completely destroyed all the corn and tobacco crops in its path.

STONED.

A man, name unknown, was killed some twelve miles from this city yesterday, by having his skull smashed by a stone in the hands of unknown parties. The police expect the particulars to-day.

CINCINNATI.

Circus Man Killed.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—A special from Des Moines, Iowa, states that James Guyon, connected with John Robinson's circus from this city, was killed on Sunday night by some person unknown.

WARM.

The weather has turned suddenly warm. It has been sultry to-day.

FROST.

Reports from Northern Ohio say there was a slight frost in some places on Sunday and Monday morning.

CHURCH TROUBLE.

Rev. Mr. Kellogg, who had the late controversy with Bishop McIlvaine, made an effort to call up the subject again in the church guild to night, but signally failed. A motion to reconsider received only his own vote.

RAILROAD CHANGE.

It is reported that W. D. Griswold, late president of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, has been tendered a similar position in the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad. It is not improbable that lively times will be inaugurated in the railroad war between Cincinnati and St. Louis growing out of the recent through line put on the Vandalia route. The Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Layfayette Railroad, that has hitherto occupied an important portion with reference to the rival lines from Indianapolis to St. Louis, has assumed a position of unfriendliness to the Vandalia road, on account of the new relations the latter has entered into with the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad.

TERRE HAUTE.

Killed on the Railroad.

TERRE HAUTE July 25.—Last night near Carbon, a freight train of the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad, ran over and killed a man named Joseph Murlock, who took the risk of trying to get over a piece of trestle work knowing that the train was near. Murlock's body was cut to pieces. He leaves a family in poor circumstances.

INVITATION.

The Common Council this evening passed a resolution inviting the American Association for the advancing of Sciences to visit this city as the guests of the corporation. The visit will occur next month.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVI.---NO. 166. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1871. FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

The Indians.

THE FUNDED LOAN.

Stanton Monument.

KU KLUX COMMITTEE.

An Important Decision.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

The Funded Loan.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

WASHINGTON, July 25, 1871.

THE FUNDED LOAN.

About eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars will be required to pay the quarterly interest on the funded loan due on August 1st. This money can not be sent direct to any money centres as heretofore, and the change made in the paying of interest direct to the bondholders, meets with favor in the West. That section of country has always complained that New York has had an excess of floating capital, owing to the Government disbursements being made there, and therefore the rates of exchange were fixed at a low rate in New York, while in the Western States it was at a high rate.

THE WEATHER.

The low barometer which was on Monday afternoon west of Mississippi, has moved north east, and is now probably central north of Lake Superior. The pressure has fallen from the upper Mississippi to Lake Ontario. The area of high barometer has moved from Pennsylvania to Maine, and it is probable that the barometer will rise low off the coast and in the middle States. Threatening weather with light rains has been very generally reported from Missouri to the Gulf, and from Wisconsin to Lake Superior. Cloudy weather with north easterly winds has continued on the Atlantic coast, and brisk winds with occasional rain prevailed this afternoon from Cape Hatteras to Cape Cod. Partially clear and clearing weather is now reported from Lake Michigan to Carolina.

Probabilities.—The low pressure on Lake Superior will probably move eastward, and on Wednesday extend southeastward to Lake Ontario. Brisk easterly winds will probably prevail on the East Atlantic, and partially cloudy and clearing weather on the Atlantic coast. Southerly winds with rainy or threatening weather is probable from the Western Gulf to Ohio Valley, and clearing up weather in the north-west.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day made a decision, of which the following is the substance: A canal used for purposes of navigation is not liable to any taxable water of the United States even though it may extend beyond the limits of a single State and commence or terminate with the navigable waters of the United States. Canal boats, therefore, as long as they remain within the termini of a canal, are not subject to the navigation laws, and if found trading between district and district or between different places in the same district, they must be navigating natural navigable waters to be subject to the enrollment and license laws. Hence if they they leave a canal and enter into navigable waters of the United States for the purpose of trade or transportation, that moment they become liable to all provisions of the navigation laws and to the payment of an alien tonnage tax if without proper marine papers.

THE INDIANS.

The *Republican* learns from Jacksboro, Texas, that the report that the Indian chiefs, Santanta and Big Tree had been killed while attempting to escape is untrue. They are still at Jacksboro, and found guilty of murder in the first degree. Judge Seward, who presided at their trial thought their punishment ought to be commuted to imprisonment for life. Mr. Tatum, the Indian agent, was also using his influence to secure this result. General Sherman had ordered that they be held till a final order from the President should be received, and it is probable, therefore, that they will not be hung Santanta takes his imprisonment very hard, and says the raid on the Wilson train is the first one he has ever been engaged in in Texas. And if the settled release him, he will never make another.

THE INDIANS.

Reports received at the Indian Bureau state that the agent who was dispatched to Mexico in order to induce the return of the Kickapos says these Indians are near Santa Rosa in Coehila, and mentions as a singular fact that the Mexican commissioner had arrived at that place but one week in advance of our agent and his party, and had been issuing cattle and corn to the Kickapos. The object of our Government in desiring the return of the Indians and their location on the reservation is to break up their depredations on the Texas frontier, in which they are encouraged by their Mexican friends.

General Parker to-day vacated his office as Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The clerks of the Bureau took a formal leave of him.

AGRICULTURE.

Returns to the Department of Agriculture up to July 1st show the average of sugar cane greater this year than last in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas, the increase ranging from 5 to 15 per cent. while in Mississippi the average is 2 per cent. and in Missouri 25 per cent. less than last year. In the average of tobacco New York shows 42 per cent. increase over last year, Illinois 35, Pennsylvania 27, Wisconsin 30, Connecticut, 16, while Kentucky reports 15 per cent decrease, Virginia 50, Tennessee and the other Southern States do not vary much. The condition of the crops is generally below the average, except in Connecticut, Alabama and Texas.

KU-KLUX.

The testimony of the Hon. Thomas Hardiman, ex-member of Congress from Macon, Georgia, before the Ku-Klux Committee was very brief. He said he knew of no Ku Klux organization in his district, and had not heard of its existence there. Instead of colored persons being intimidated at the polls, colored persons had intimidated white persons and taken possession of the polls. There was no violation of law, except in one case. A number of negroes threatened to punish another negro for voting the Democratic ticket, but the row was suppressed.

SMUGGLING.

Cases of attempts to smuggle goods along the Canadian border are becoming very frequent, and the regulations are becoming more stringent, and are enforced more rigidly by the Treasury Department. The Secretary has recently refused, in a large number of cases, to grant the applications for the release of goods seized for attempts to evade duties, most of the instances being where the goods were discovered on the persons of the smugglers. Only the payment of the appraised value of the goods will hereafter effect their release.

TAX COLLECTING.

Secretary Boutwell, yesterday, transmitted to Commissioner Pleasonton the opinion of the Solicitor of the Treasury relative to the collection of the tax on coupons, said: "I accept the Solicitor's conclusions and have to request that you will communicate this decision to the officers of the Internal Revenue for their guidance, calling their special attention to the fact that it applies only to the interest on bonds paid previous to the decision of May 13th, 1871, and not to dividends upon stock."

FURLOUGHS.

The liberal system of granting furloughs, which heretofore prevailed in the Treasury Department, particularly among the heads of bureaus and other high officers, has been curtailed. The Secretary has issued a general order, stating that no more than thirty days' leave of absence in his department would be allowed in any fiscal year, under any circumstances whatever, and that no appeal from this decision will be considered.

INJUNCTION.

A temporary injunction having been granted by Judge Wylie, restraining the Board of Public Works from using the appropriation made by the Legislative Assembly for the improvement of streets, etc., the Board of Public Works has suspended all work on streets, avenues and alleys in District Columbia, throwing a large number of men out of employment.

THE STANTON MONUMENT.

The steamer from Philadelphia brought to Georgetown to-day a monument from that city, to be placed over the remains of Ex Secretary Stanton, in Oakhill cemetery. The monument is of the Doric order, procured by his widow and his executors, and cost $2,500. It bears the name of the deceased and date of birth and death, and is made of silver-tinged granite.

EMMIGRATION.

From official returns made to the Bureau of Statistics it appears that during the quarter ending June 30th, 1871, there arrived at the port of Boston, from foreign countries 11,440, passengers of whom 10,442 were emmigrants, 6,022 male, 4,410 female.

DIED.

Charles Dyke, engineer on Robert Fulton's first steamer to Albany, died yesterday, aged eighty five years. Mr. Dyke also engineered the first steamboat down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans.

INJUNCTION ASKED FOR.

It is stated that seventeen citizens of Washington, opposed to the improvement bill recently passed by the District Legislature, have united in applying to the court for an injunction upon the issue of bonds.

DEFALCATION SETTLED.

The friends of Welman late Deputy Collector of Customs for Savannah, Georgia, have arranged to make good to the Government the entire amount of his defalcations, $8,000.

PREPARING.

Secretary Boutwell is preparing a special opinion, which will probably be promulgated to-morrow, relative to the Kentucky war indemnity claim.

MUST BE LICENSED.

The Solicitor of the Treasury yesterday decided that canal boats entering navigable waters of the United States must be enrolled and licensed.

ATTEMPT TO BURN.

An unsuccessful attempt was made a few nights ago to burn the Irish Protestant Church in Williamsburg.

NIAGARA.

Senator Fenton.

NIAGARA FALLS, July 25.—Senator Fenton was serenaded this evening at the Cataract Hotel. A crowd of two thousand persons were assembled. In response to calls, the Senator appeared, and in the course of his remarks said: We are approaching a period when it will decide the political direction of the nation for coming years. Meanwhile, we have important State interests to secure. If we were simply indifferent, and in need only of some fresh incentive, as that which springs from fresh alarm and danger, the recent occurrences in the off only in slight physical ailments and harmless eccentricities, or, under favorable conditions, may never manifest itself at all. On the other hand, it may vary its shapes in countless ways, appearing now in the form of hallucination, now as melancholia, as mania, as a temporary perversion of the moral sentiments, as impulsive insanity, which deprives the patient of all self-control, although it leaves the reason unclouded, or finally, as a convulsive affection, like epilepsy or cholera. It is a notable fact, having a direct bearing upon the present case, that between none of these various disorders is the connection closer than between the insanity of jealousy and homicide mania. "The most desperate examples of homicidal impulses," says Dr. Maudsley, "are undoubtly met with in connection with epilepsy. Sometimes an attack of mania notably precedes an epileptic fit or a series of epileptic fits; but it is not so clearly unnatural connection that the mental disorder occurring may have the form of profound moral disturbance with homicidal propensity."

The epileptic neurosis may exist for a long time in a masked form, and then develop itself, not in convulsions, but in some sudden act of unreasonable violence, and Dr. Maudsley has observed that when it shows itself as insanity, the insanity usually takes the form of deeds rather than words—it is an insanity of action rather than of thought. So commonly indeed does suppressed epilepsy develop itself as homicidal mania, that the same eminent authority declares that "when ever a murder has been committed suddenly, without premeditation, without malice, without motive, openly, and in a way quite different from the way in which murders are commonly done, we ought to look carefully for evidence of a paroxysm of epilepsy, and, should there have been no epileptic fits, for evidence of an *aura epileptica* and other symptoms allied to epilepsy." It cannot be said as yet that the whole series of murders attributed to Mrs. Wharton were committed without apparent malice and without motive; but no motive has been suggested to account for most of them, and, so far as our present information extends, there has been no reason to believe in the existence of any malice.

The frequency of homicidal mania in women is a startling phenomenon which calls for other than exceptional physiological explanations. The London nurse maid, Agnes Norman, who is now waiting trial for the murder or attempted murder of children committed to her care, is no doubt a victim of this disorder. She seems to have exercised the homicidal propensity during several years and in several families, without the slightest motive; and the impulse with her was so strong that when there were no children to strangle she destroyed pet animals. A female nurse in a hospital on the continent was convicted a year or two ago of killing the patients in her ward. She confessed the murder of a great number for no reason whatever except the gratification of a morbid curiosity to witness the death agony. Several remarkable cases of this dreadful mania are quoted by Dr. Elam in his interesting volume entitled "A Physician's Problems," and there is one very much like that of Agnes Norman, except that the girl gave timely notice of that propensity, and was prevented from doing mischief. Almost any insane asylum will furnish instances, and we shall not be surprised if the Sherman poisonings prove to be attributed to the same class of mental disorder.

It should be observed that homicidal mania is frequently unaccompanied by delusions of any kinds, that the mind remains clear and appreciates the economy of murder, and that the patient often suffers great mental agony through the consciousness of inability to resist the violent impulse. How far such persons should be held accountable to the law is a delicate and difficult question; which can be settled by no general rule. Under the English law they would nearly all be regarded as sane enough to be hanged, even though they were not sane enough to control their actions, for the rule in Great Britain is to regard everybody as legally sane who is able to discriminate between right and wrong. This is a brutal injustice, based upon a misconception of the nature of mental disease; for it is certain that there are cases in which the perceptive faculties remain unaffected, while the will is absolutely paralyzed. On the other hand, our own system, or want of system, is unquestionably too lax. Almost any criminal can obtain a medical opinion that he was insane at the moment of committing his offence, and juries are but too ready on such pseudo-scientific testimony, to pronounce a verdict of acquittal and let the murderer go free. It should be borne in mind that there are forms of mental disorder which predispose persons to the commission of crime, without actually destroying their free will, and such persons are responsible for their actions, though they really are insane. For the unfortunate subjects of an uncontrolable impulse, the safety of the public demands the restraint of an insane asylum.

Celebration.

MADISON, July 25.—An excursion to Lodi, Wisconsin, with twenty-one cars and twelve hundred people, left here this morning to celebrate the completion of the North Western road to that point.

BOSTON.

Railroad Meeting.

BOSTON, July 25.—At a meeting held in this city yesterday in which the central branch of the Union Pacific, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Hannibal and St. Joe; Chicago and Southwestern, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroads were represented, it was agreed to construct a bridge across the Missouri River at Atchison, a work to be commenced immediately. The Central branch company has made the announcement that they will extend their road up the Republican River to connect with the Union Pacific at the one hundredth meridian.

ROBBERS ARRESTED

Benjamin Aicott, an Englishman, and Alfred Rigma, a French Canadian, were arrested here to-day as robbers of the Dominion Bank of Toronto, on the 20th of June. They were detected offering several stolen bonds to brokers. In their trunks were found large quantities of burglar's tools. Both were held to await further developments.

HARTFORD & ERIE.

The Executive Council at a meeting this afternoon voted $72,000 toward enabling the Trustees of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad to obtain possession of the road.

NEW ORLEANS.

Officials Removed.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25.—The city council to-day by a vote of five to three adopted a resolution removing from office Recorders Stoes of the second district, and Dumont of the fifth district, also that the Governor be notified of the vacancies created in these offices. No cause is assigned for the removals, but it is supposed Governor Wramouth directed them because he believed these persons opposed his administration.

BURGLARY.

A shoe store at Dumain and Charles street, last night, was burglarized of goods to the value of $3000 stolen. The stock was wagoned off the premises. Two metropolitans on that beat who did not see it have been suspended.

DROWNED.

Frederick Seymour, second officer of the New York steamship Lodona, fell overboard and was drowned on the 18th inst., just off Frying-pan shoal.

THE WEATHER.

The weather for the last two days has been cool and pleasant.

CHICAGO.

Excursion.

CHICAGO, July 25.—A party of about 1200 citizens of Chicago and other parts of Illinois made an excursion to-day to Lockport in four double decked canal boats to celebrate the success of the work of deepening and widening the Illinois and Michigan canal and the passage of the waters of Lake Michigan through our river into the canal.

POLITICAL.

The Illinois Republican State Central Committee is in session in this city to-day in consultation with the leading Republicans from various parts of the state on matters connected with the political future.

STATE CONVENTION.

The Republican State Central Committee of Illinois has called a State Convention to meet at Springfield, September 20th, to nominate candidates for Congressman and other officers.

Heavy sentence.

ERIE, PA., July 24.—Joseph R. Turner, a member of the Bar from Titusville, convicted of forging pension papers, was to-day sentenced by Judge McCandless to pay a fine of $2,000 and to fourteen years imprisonment in the Western Peniten tiary.

THE WHARTON CASE.

Mrs. Wharton's Insanity--Incidents of Her Early Life.

The Baltimore *American* says:

Public interest in the Wharton case continues unabated. Mrs. Wharton remains quietly in her cell, and her beautiful and devoted daughter shares her confinement. Their residence has been rented, and will soon be occupied by another family. Many curious reminiscences of Mrs. Wharton's girlhood have been revived by her present notoriety, all tending to show, says the Washington Sunday *Herald*, that a strain of most remarkable eccentricities, if not of insanity, runs in her blood. During her youthful vagaries as the beautiful belle, Miss Nugent, in Philadelphia, she had an aunt in the insane asylum, and some of her actions indicated that she was at that period infected by the same malady. Her remark able passion for money was one of these peculiarities, she not only getting away with the very liberal allowance her father gave her, but contracting large debts for the most frivolous purposes, such as sending herself bouquets. It appears, as the *Herald* learns, from those who knew her at that time, that she was in the habit of wearing several rings at the same time engraved with the initials of different gentlemen, and all of which she purchased for herself. Her preparations for a wedding of which the supposed bridegroom was not advised, was another of those extraordinary vagaries. See was in the habit of making costly presents to her friends, running in debt for the purpose, and this generous habit of mind in late years developed into a hospitality for which she has become quite famous. Our informant says that during these early days, when she was the beautiful but eccentric Miss Nugent, she was in the habit of taking opium, the empty bottles having been found in the bureau drawers of her room when staying at a friend's house. She has been known to order furniture to be made and sent to her father's house, which, of course, would be sent back She often wrote to gentlemen to come and see her at her father's house. Lieutenant Wharton, it is said, told a friend the morning he eloped with her that he had received a letter from her, asking him to call as she was in trouble, and the friend advised him not to go, as he considered her deranged. Within a few days a letter has been received here from a physician in Philadelphia, which mentions that he has in his possession an order from Mr. Nugent, twenty-seven years ago, to put his daughter Ellen in an insane asylum. From this, of which she seems to have gotten wind, she escaped by marrying Wharton. Whatever the future developments in this case, it seems certain that it must rank among the *causes celebres* of the criminal courts.

INSANITY AND SUICIDE.

The New York *Tribune* of Saturday starts a theory of its own concerning Mrs. Wharton, which we copy as of interest in connection with the case. So far as the *Tribune's* suppositions are based on Mrs Wharton's being subject to epileptic fits, however, they lose their value, as it is understood by those who know best that she is not and never has been thus afflicted. After rehearsing the facts heretofore published, the *Tribune* goes on to say:

If these statements are correct, we have all the symptoms of neurosis, or nervous disease, breaking out first in a form of acute insanity, especially common to women, then in epilepsy, and finally in homicidal mania. The nervous disorder, of which insanity is one of the outward forms, may remain latent for years, or indicate itself only in slight physical ailments and harmless eccentricities, or, under favorable conditions, may never manifest itself at all. On the other hand, it may vary its shapes in countless ways, appearing now in the form of hallucination, now as melancholia, as mania, as a temporary perversion of the moral sentiments, as impulsive insanity, which deprives the patient of all self-control, although it leaves the reason unclouded, or finally, as a convulsive affection, like epilepsy or cholera. It is a notable fact, having a direct bearing upon the present case, that between none of these various disorders is the connection closer than between the insanity of jealousy and homicide mania. "The most desperate examples of homicidal impulses," says Dr. Maudsley, "are undoubtly met with in connection with epilepsy. Sometimes an attack of mania notably precedes an epileptic fit or a series of epileptic fits; but it is not so clearly unnatural connection that the mental disorder occurring may have the form of profound moral disturbance with homicidal propensity."

The epileptic neurosis may exist for a long time in a masked form, and then develop itself, not in convulsions, but in some sudden act of unreasonable violence, and Dr. Maudsley has observed that when it shows itself as insanity, the insanity usually takes the form of deeds rather than words—it is an insanity of action rather than of thought. So commonly indeed does suppressed epilepsy develop itself as homicidal mania, that the same eminent authority declares that "when ever a murder has been committed suddenly, without premeditation, without malice, without motive, openly, and in a way quite different from the way in which murders are commonly done, we ought to look carefully for evidence of a paroxysm of epilepsy, and, should there have been no epileptic fits, for evidence of an *aura epileptica* and other symptoms allied to epilepsy." It cannot be said as yet that the whole series of murders attributed to Mrs. Wharton were committed without apparent malice and without motive; but no motive has been suggested to account for most of them, and, so far as our present information extends, there has been no reason to believe in the existence of any malice.

The frequency of homicidal mania in women is a startling phenomenon which calls for other than exceptional physiological explanations. The London nurse maid, Agnes Norman, who is now waiting trial for the murder or attempted murder of children committed to her care, is no doubt a victim of this disorder. She seems to have exercised the homicidal propensity

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1871.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
DAVID STANTON, of Beaver Co.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,
ROBT. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill Co.

COUNTY.

STATE SENATORS:
JAMES L. GRAHAM,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS.
ASSEMBLY:
First District—JAMES TAYLOR.
Second District—M. EDWARDS.
Third District—JOHN GILFILLAN,
D. N. WHITE,
H. K. SAMPLE,
J. W. BALLANTINE,
ALEX. MILLAR.
CONTROLLER—HENRY WARNER.
TREASURER—SAMUEL KILGORE.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—THOMAS M. BAYNE.
ASSIST. DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. R. FLACK.
COMMISSIONERS—JOSEPH DILWORTH,
JAMES McGUINGLE.
SURVEYOR—ROBERT CLUGSTON.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR—J. G. MURRAY.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 49.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¼@112⅜.

GEORGE H. PENDLETON, the irrepressible greenback candidate of the Democracy, announces his intention to continue his labors of showing how the National debt can be paid off by the further issue of "irredeemable paper." He evidently does not accept the departure from his old time teachings, in this regard.

IT IS ANNOUNCED from Washington that the dismissal of twenty-nine Assistant Assessors in New York has been decided on. Thus the administration continues to give proof of its determination to reduce the expenses of the government by the removal of all unnecessary officers. Will our Democratic friends make a note of the fact?

FROM all appearances the battle of Dorking is as likely to be fought at sea as it is on land. The Prussian naval officers are thoroughly acquainted with English and French seaports, and as one of them is reported to have said the other day to an Englishman: "Plymouth! there is not a Lieutenant in the German Navy who could not take a ship into Plymouth in the night time."

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, the scene of the reported terrible earthquake, form one of the groups of the Indian Archipelago and belong to Spain. They are bounded by the Pacific Ocean, the China Sea and the Seas of Celebes and Sooloo. The area of the whole group is about 200,000 square miles, and upon these there are about five million people. There are 1,200 islands in all. Several earthquakes of more or less violence have occurred there since they were discovered by Europeans.

THE editor of our Democratic contemporary is a real good writer, and we would be much pleased to see him exhibiting his fairly fine ability in some manly and meritorious course. Democracy evidently does not lend him any inspiration in the main, but when he gets on to one of his side maneuvers, like a defense of a Democratic mob of plug uglies in New York, or a condemnation of loyal Republicans, insisting that TREASON shall not be uttered in the streets of Pittsburgh, he is grand, and gets off a piece which completely throws all of our old ideas of a Fourth of July oration far into the shade. We enjoy him, then.

WE publish this morning the able and comprehensive address of Col. Russell Errett, Chairman of the State Central Committee, and invite all our readers to give it a careful and thoughtful perusal. It fully recites the reasons why the Republican party should be retained in power, and also proves conclusively the bad results that may be expected from the rule of the Democracy. It is a valuable document moreover, for its plain and candid statements of our past political history, and its record of our financial and material condition. Let every Republican read it, and endeavor to have it circulated among the members of the opposing party.

SOMETHING seems to be going on in Germany, which has not yet come to the surface. And the same may be said of Austria. For years the two empires have been at opposite poles, and the journals of Prince von Bismarck maligned the Count von Beust in a way worthy of an Eatonsville or a Memphis paper. Nothing was too severe, nothing too vile to say of him. But now a thorough change seems to have come over the dreams which are being dreamt in that part of the world. The Emperors compliment each other, the chancellors flatter each other in their public addresses and Prince Bismarck's organ, the *German Correspondent*, speaks of "the frank and dignified words of the Austro-Hungarian chancellor, etc." Such a state of things is very delightful and most desirable from a moral point of view, but what is its political significance?

WHEN there are two horns to a dilemma, hold fast to them both. At least such is or seems to be the working motto of two famous New England families. There are the Adamses, who are prepared for the ascendancy of either of the great political parties, and are ready with a member of the family for any really high diplomatic or executive office. And there are the Beechers. A successful reform without the family name tacked on to it somewhere, would be agony to the Beechers. But as there are doubts as to the success of the Woman's Suffrage movement, the family has prepared for emergencies, and now, if Mrs. Stanton and Mrs. Woodhull, and Miss Hindman, are successful, Mrs. Beecher Hooker and Henry Ward and Thomas Beecher are ready to wave their handkerchiefs and shout, "I told you so!" But if it goes the other way, and old-fashioned ideas prevail, there are Miss Beecher, and Mrs H. B. Stowe, and Edward Beecher, perfectly prepared to soothe the defeated Anthonys and Howes with pleasant references to how different it might have been if their advice and predictions had been attended to.

THE introduction of Steel boilers on to our river and ocean steamers dates back but two or three years. The experiments have in each case proved highly satisfactory and conclusive, both as to greater tensile strength, thus guaranteeing greater safety, and as to durability. The severest tests yet made with iron boilers place their tensile strength at fifty-five thousand pounds, whilst the experiments with our Pittsburgh steel boiler plates demonstrate that they will stand a pressure of eighty thousand pounds, before yielding. A satisfactory result is also attained on the claim for durability. Boilers which have been in constant use for thirty months past have as yet required not the least repairs. We are glad to learn that this new field for Pittsburgh enterprise is on the increase, and that boat and ship builders are adopting our steel in nearly every case in the construction of their steam boilers. We note with a feeling of pride that our correspondent in Japan, writes us that the boilers in the steam launches which recently so jauntily run the gauntlet of the Chinese guns, at the mouth of the Corea, were made of Pittsburgh steel, by two of our boiler manufacturers.

THE *World* at last has been forced, along with Mr. Oakey Hall, to reply to the charges of robbery of the New York Treasury, in the interest of the Tammany Ring. But what a lame effort the public is treated with. Instead of an attempt to disprove the charges of outrageous fraud, brought against the City Controller and the Mayor, in which the figures are given, along with the names of the persons who received the stolen funds, the *World* gives its readers a lengthy diatribe on the political history of the publisher of the New York *Times*, Mr. George Jones, who is supposed to be the accuser, in the hope, doubtless, thus to distract the public attention from the crimes charged, to the man who prosecutes them with such bold and confident assurance. This will not satisfy a thinking, reading, tax-paying community, like the the business and better portion of New York, nor will it tend to disabuse the mind of any intelligent man throughout the country. The *World* and Oakey Hall must use other arguments, to disprove serious and alarming facts, wherein great frauds are clearly proved against the rulers of our chief city. The people demand a full and candid investigation of these charges, no matter who is the author of them, nor under what provocation they were uttered. It is high time for an exhibit to be forthcoming from these authorities, when crimes and misdemeanors are charged against them, and the debt of the city under their exclusive control, is being fast augmented by the addition of millions upon millions of dollars. Is it any wonder that the people are clamoring for a statement of the city's affairs, under the official seal? Is it not significant that this statement is so long withheld, if, indeed, it be not already absolutely refused? The debt of New York city is now supposed to be about eighty-five millions—more than twice the debt of our State. We say supposed to be, as no one outside of City Hall can know, as all records are withheld from the public. It may be twice that amount; it cannot be less, as bonds of the city have been found amounting to that sum. Fifty-two millions of this debt have been added since the present Tammany Ring were placed in authority. Besides this amount of increased debt the Ring have annually collected a greater tax *per capita*, than is levied by any other city in the country, or indeed in any country. If these men be honest, let them prove it to the world, by exhibiting proper vouchers for their vast expenditures. If they be not honest, they should pursue their present course, and say nothing. Silence, with a becoming sense of shame, would be their most prudent, as well as their easiest way of escaping the just judgment and indignation of all honest men.

MONUMENTS SUGGESTED.

As the Allegheny Commons now offer a suitable locality for the erection of memorials, it is reasonable to suppose that, inasmuch as three such monuments have been erected within as many years, there will soon be many objects of art scattered through those tasteful pleasure grounds and dedicated to the memory of the great departed. In our opinion it would be well to avoid thus commemorating any mere local celebrities. We do not think it well to rear statues which would be likely to provoke from the stranger a query as to their identity. Most beautiful and proper places for such memories are provided by our various cities of the dead. There have been so many men, whose names and memories belong to the world, that it would seem as if the builders of future monuments in the park need only select the most appropriate of these as the objects of popular honor.

There are three names, however, which in our opinion, should be perpetuated in some fitting form in our parks. Names which, while known to all Christendom, must always have a peculiar significance to patriotic Pennsylvanians. These are GEORGE G. MEADE, EDWIN M. STANTON and ROBERT MORRIS.

Of General Meade, who drove an invading army from the soil of our commonwealth, and whose whole career has been so noble, and of the great war secretary, so long a resident of Pittsburgh, it is surely unnecessary to speak at length. There can scarcely be one of our citizens, whatever may be his politics or nationality, who would not acknowledge that no more worthy objects of popular public honor could be found. Of the third name, Robert Morris, it may be well to speak at greater length, for, though his services were as great, his patriotism unequalled, and the public recognition of his actions as world wide as in either of the other cases; time has blunted the memory, and other, nearer lights have somewhat cast his in the shade. He was born in England, on the 20th of January, 1734, but at the age of 13 he came to this country and two years later entered the counting-room of Charles Willing of Philadelphia. So valuable were his services that, when but twenty years of age, he became the parner of Mr. Willing's son, and the firm soon became the most extensively engaged in commerce of any in the country. In the meantime he was not unmindful of his duties as a citizen, and a man and took an active part in colonial politics. He was essentially American in his sympathies from the first, and was prominent in his opposition to the stamp act and other obnoxious measures. He was a delegate to the Congresses of 1775–76–77, and in addition to this, in 1776, undertook the administration of the colonial finances, and many times pledged his own large private credit to procure food and clothing for the famishing armies. During his laborious years of service there were at times crises where only by using his own means was he able to avert utter bankruptcy, which at that time meant defeat and subjugation. One instance of this kind was when the expedition against Cornwallis was fitting out when, he was obliged to issue his own notes for $1,400,000 in order to be able to have the men properly equipped and rationed. Nor was it with his purse only that Mr. Morris did good service to the country. More than one of the great men of those trying times, has confessed to having been quickened and strengthened by his cheery never varying confidence. A man who could send several thousand barrels of flour to a starving army, provided at his own expense, is worthy of being remembered, but when the same man saved the credit of the infant nation, managed its navy and encouraged its generals, he surely has a more than ordinary right to the veneration of his countrymen. But Robert Morris' public career did not end with the revolution. In 1787 he was chosen as member of the convention which framed the Constitution of the United States. In 1788 he was elected a member of the first Senate of the United States, and about the same time Washington offered him the position of Secretary of the Treasury, and, upon his refusing that situation, accepted his recommendation, and appointed Alexander Hamilton. Few men have such a full clean page in the world's history; few characters are so deserving of our pride.

THE fashionables at New London pronounce Pequot Paquo, and the Bulletin discourses as follows: "Shades of Uncas! Shall we have to wrestle with Poquetanoc, Pogwamstiecock and Wiccopeset in the French language?"

ADDRESS

Of the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania.

The Republican party, in appealing once more to the people of this State for their support, points with just pride to its record, and it fearlessly claims the renewed confidence of the people because it has been faithful to its trust, and is committed to the only line of policy that can secure continued prosperity to the State and Nation.

The Republicans of this State first carried both branches of the Legislature in 1859, and first elected a Governor in 1860. Since then it has held control of the legislative and executive branches of the government until last winter, when the Democrats obtained control, temporarily, of the Senate.

In 1861, when Gov. Curtin came into office, the State Debt, in round numbers, was $40,000,000. Shortly afterwards the Southern rebellion broke out, and the State was compelled to borrow $3,500,000, to arm the troops and protect our borders, thus adding that much to the State Debt.

In the ten years that have since passed away, this war loan of $3,500,000 has been paid off; the State Debt has been reduced from $40,000,000 to a little over $29,000,000; the three mill tax which was levied for State purposes on real estate prior to 1861 has been repealed; the tax on professions and occupations has been taken off; the annual contributions of the State to the Public Schools has been greatly enlarged; a system of schools has been built up for the education and support of the orphans of soldiers who died in the war—a noble benefaction, costing over a half a million yearly; and the affairs of the State, generally, have been so managed as to secure prosperity to the people.

The Republicans of the nation elected their Pesidential candidate in 1860, and succeeded against many angry threats from the opposition, in putting him in office in March, 1861. Almost immediately afterwards the government was confronted by an armed rebellion in the South, (openly as well as secretly encouraged by many Democrats in the North, whose sympathies still remain with those who then took arms to overthrow the government,) and was compelled to maintain the honor of the national flag and the integrity of the country at whatever cost; and the four years' war which followed necessarily entailed a heavy debt and burdensome taxation upon the people.

Since the suppression of the rebellion, the country has only returned to peace but to prosperity. The fears of many that the nation would be bankrupted, her industry paralyzed, and her people ruined, have not been realized. Taxes ever recovered so soon, so steadily and so surely, from the consequences of war, as we have done; and for this recovery from the destructive influences of civil strife we are mainly indebted to the fostering hand held out by the national government to the industries of the people.

Among the necessities growing out of the rebellion the national government found itself compelled to submit to the States for their ratification, three amendments to the Constitution—one (known as the thirteenth) abolishing slavery; another (the fourteenth) securing the rights of citizens to the enfranchised slaves, and prohibiting the repudiation of any part of the national debt, or the payment of any part of the rebel debt; and another (the fifteenth) prohibiting the States from excluding any one from the right of suffrage on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

These three amendments having all been duly ratified in the method pointed out by the Constitution, are now a component part of that instrument. Their adoption stands as the grandest peaceful achievement of ancient or modern times. No party ever before undertook so great a task; and its accomplishment, in so short a space of time, is a work of which the Republican party may well feel proud.

To secure the complete protection of these emancipated and enfranchised people is now one of the unquestioned duties of the nation; and no party is so fit to be entrusted with that duty as the party which has done the preliminary work. The party which has hitherto continuously resisted the policy thus established, is not the one, now, to carry it out.

During the war for suppressing the Rebellion, and in carrying out the great measures which have necessarily flowed from it, the Democratic party has continuously been in the opposition. It opposed the adoption of stringent measures to put down the Rebellion; the levying of troops to suppress it; the borrowing of money to pay the cost of the war; the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln; the adoption of all the amendments to the Constitution; the reconstruction measures by which the revolted States were brought back into the Union; and, generally, every measure necessary to the successful prosecution of the war or to the successful restoration of peace.

At present, too, it is opposed to the measures necessary for raising revenue to pay the interest on the public debt, and secure its steady reduction; is in favor of a semi-repudiation of that debt by paying it in depreciated currency, if paid at all; is watching for an opportunity to annul the new amendments to the Constitution; and is generally committed to any line of policy which will result in the country to its condition prior to 1860.

It may be urged, here, that the Democratic party of this State, in the ninth resolution of the platform adopted by its late State Convention, has acquiesced in the adoption of the amendments of the Constitution we have referred to, and cannot be now charged with hostility to them. We answer that the acquiescence expressed in that resolution has not, itself, been acquiesced in by the rank and file of the party. Over one-third of the Convention voted strenuously against it, and the action of the Convention has since been repudiated by many leading men and journals of the party. Besides, whatever acquiescence has been given, has been given sullenly and not heartily—as a matter of policy, springing from party necessity, and not from a conviction of its propriety. Wherever a vote has been honestly given or voices sincerely raised for this "new departure," it may very properly regarded as an extorted confession that the Republican party has all along been right in what the Democratic party has steadily opposed; and this confessed, what need is there, or can there be, for the further existence of the Democratic party?

When Gen. Grant came into office, in 1869, he announced his determination to secure the honest and faithful collection of the revenue, the steady reduction of the public debt, and such an abatement in taxation as was consistent with this policy. In the space of little over two years this determination, faithfully adhered to, has resulted in paying off $230,000,000 of the public debt, and in the abolition of nearly all the taxes imposed under previous laws.

In addition to this he has, by his wise and firm foreign policy, succeeded in settling all our outstanding difficulties with Great Britain, in a manner alike honorable and advantageous to us as a people. The treaty, lately ratified by both nations, which removes all causes of quarrel, and establishes peace and amity between them, has commanded the admiration of the civilized world and placed the United States in the foremost rank among the nations of the earth. This result is one of which every American may justly feel proud.

To continue the Republican party in power is to continue the policy begun, both in State and Nation, of maintaining the public credit, paying off our debt, reducing taxation, settling international difficulties without bloodshed and sustaining the great principles involved in the measures necessarily growing out of the war.

To restore the Democratic party to power is to destroy the public credit, pave the way for repudiation, bring in the old tide of corruption, mismanagement and extravagance, and open up anew all the questions involved in the reconstruction of the southern States, now settled upon an honorable basis.

For present proof of this we refer to the consequences flowing from the accidental majority of the Democrats in the State Senate last winter. To that fact we owe a session prolonged to the middle of May, at an extra cost of $100,000; the reestablishment of the forsaken policy of employing extra (and useless) officers in the Legislative bodies and granting them extra pay; an appropriation bill increased beyond all former bounds, to the extent of half a million; the defeat of all measures for calling a Constitutional Convention at an early day to put an end to that curse of our State, SPECIAL LEGISLATION; and, if as determined to show that this curse should not be removed by their aid, the enactment of the enormous number of 1800 local bills. And this is but a tithe of what we should have had to endure had they had both Houses and the Governor on their side.

A still further proof of the unfitness of that party to be entrusted with power is to be found in the melancholy history of the late riots in New York. In that city the Democrats have undisputed sway, and through it, in the State. They had the power in their hands to prevent this riot and bloodshed, but they would not use it either at the right time or in the right way. Why? Because the party is possessed of no principle which can lead it to respect the rights of man, be they civil or religious. Its sole idea of rights is derived from the maxim that MIGHT makes RIGHT. This was clearly evinced in the debate in our State Senate in 1869, on the Fifteenth Amendment, in which the Democratic leader in the State scouted the claim that there were any such things as human rights. The idea, he said, was a myth and a humbug.

And this sentiment of the Democratic leader in Pennsylvania has been carried out to the letter in New York. A few thousand men, in the exercise of their Constitutional right to assemble together inform the authorities of their purpose to parade the streets on a certain day. Another body of men, who always vote the Democratic ticket, and numbering many more thousands, notify the authorities that this parade must not be permitted, and that if it is, they will attack it and disperse it, no matter at what cost of life or limb to the party attacked. The Democratic rulers of New York at once declined to defend the few against the many in the exercise of their Constitutional right; deny that there *is* any such right; yield to the defiance of the mob, because it is might on its side, and, at the demand of that mob, forbid the peacable and law-abiding citizens to assemble together as the Constitution permits, or to exercise the rights which the law allows.

It is true that at the last hour, when the public indignation had been aroused as this base abandonment of the civil rights of the people, the State authorities stepped in and permitted what the city authorities had previously forbidden; but the mob had already triumphed too far to yield peacefully to this sudden change, and the slaughter which followed is attributable solely to the official cowardice which first yielded to a mob it was afterwards unable to control.

It is plain, moreover, that the first act, of prohibiting the parade, was the legitimate outgrowth of the principles controlling the Democratic party, that men have no inherent rights and that MIGHT alone gives RIGHT. It brought into view the ferocious claws which, though afterwards withdrawn, the furred foot could not wholly conceal. It was a clear indication of what we may expect throughout the country should the Democratic party ever return to power.

If our civil and religious rights are to be preserved in this country against the attacks of turbulent mobs and the demands of a wild fanaticism, they can be preserved only by the party based immovably on a deep regard for Human Rights and Constitutional guarantees; and in the light of these facts we appeal to the people of Pennsylvania to rally to the support of their imperiled Constitutional franchises, and by the defeat of the Democratic party, which has proven itself alike unwilling and unable to uphold them, teach it that the people will bear no yielding to mob violence nor tampering with their constitutional rights, and will never permit the surrender of the citadel they have erected at a bloody cost secured, now and forever, to CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman.
EZRA LUKENS,
D. F. HOUSTON, } Secretaries.
P. M. LYTLE,

FEAT IN RAILROADING.

Gauge of the Ohio and Mississippi Road Changed in Seven Hours.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 24th says: Between the hours of 4 and 11 A. M. yesterday the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (main line) from Cincinnati to St. Louis was transformed from a broad gauge to a narrow gauge. In seven hours two thousand five hundred men reduced the gauge of three hundred and forty miles of railroad fifteen inches—seven and a half inches on each side. Even to those actually engaged in the work, this seemed an impossibility up to 4 o'clock of yesterday morning. Broad-gauge trains were rushing over the road, east and west, seeking yards from which they were never to roll again on the wide trucks of the past. By 11 o'clock A. M. yesterday new engines, drawing the wide parlor cars mounted on narrow trucks, were traversing the entire length of the transformed road.

HOW THIS CHANGE WAS ACCOMPLISHED

We will endeavor to explain as clearly as possible. The road was divided into sixty-eight sections, of five miles each; and an average force of forty men to the section—two thousand seven hundred and twenty men in the three hundred and forty miles—was secured to jump to the work simultaneously, at all points on the road, at daybreak yesterday. All along the line between this city and East St. Louis these working gangs commenced at daybreak yesterday. Each section gang was divided into two parties that worked toward each other from the extreme points of their five miles, aiming to meet at the middle, making two and one-half miles to each twenty men. Thus the time occupied by forty average workers in changing five miles would be the time devoted to the whole work by the entire force.

DETAILS OF THE WORK.

The task of the day was to move the rails inward seven and a half inches on each side and spike them firmly to their new place—altogether 680 miles of the main line, besides many miles of switches with their frogs.

Already the course of two months of easy work, the new lines for the rails on both sides had been fixed by the driving of the inside spikes, under the tops of which the inside "web" or shank of the rail could be immediately fitted.

Many miles of new track it was thought necessary to lay at the curves on the outside had already been put down, rendering it unnecessary to immediately move the old outside rails.

The "dentists," as they might appropriately be called, two on each side, led the van with their big claw levers, jerking the inside spikes of the broad gauge. After them, two on each side also, came the "liners," whose business it was to push the rails inward to the new lines, and "line up" the rails firmly, while the squads of "spikers" that followed drove the spikes firmly in over each "web," on about every other tie, leaving the completion of the spiking to be accomplished in a more leisurely manner.

WHY THE CHANGE WAS MADE,

it is hardly necessary to tell; but it can be done in a few words. The wider the track the heavier the rolling stock, the faster the destruction of the costly rails, and the more the expense of keeping up a good road bed—all of which count up in big figures in a year. And there is the additional original cost of running gear and bodies of cars and of repairs, together with many other items. In this country broad gauge roads are a pronounced financial failure, and must, for the present reach of railroad foresight, at least, yield to the narrow.

Some three years ago the managers of the Ohio and Mississippi decided on the change, and went largely into the work of preparation, purchasing many cars. They were forced to abandon the enterprise for a time, but revived it a year ago, and pushed it vigorously to the success attained yesterday.

OVER THE ROAD.

On all the divisions of the road engines were drawing cars containing the officers, yesterday, inspecting the work. These trains ran east from St. Louis and west from this city, meeting those in both directions from Vincennes. By 4 P. M. every foot of the road had been tested and found perfect and ready for the trains to start out on their usual time-table to-day *and make time* everywhere. By the time this reaches the eye of the reader, trains will be running east and west, just as if nothing had happened. Wier, of the Adams, proclaims as follows:

"The first car through of the Adams Express Company, from New York to St. Louis *via* the narrow guage Ohio and Mississippi route, arrived in this city last night, and will go forward on the first train this morning."

SOME years ago a gentleman living in one of the frontier towns of a far West ern State, had some friends staying with him, to whom he gave a little dinner—the best the place could furnish—and invited, to meet them, a few half-civilized Indians. Of course the "noble red men" were treated to delicacies they had not seen before, and displayed a perhaps excusable inclination to "go through" the bill of fare. A young chief, who had partaken of nearly everything on the table, had been eyeing the mustard for some time, no doubt thinking that such a pretty paste would taste as good as it looked. At length, opportunity occurring, he reached forth in a dignified manner, took a liberal spoonful, and swallowed it without moving a muscle of his countenance; but, in spite of his utmost exertions, the tears soon streamed down his cheeks. An aged chief opposite to him, who had been watching the whole proceeding, leaned forward and inquired what he was crying for. He replied, "I was thinking of my poor old father, who died a short time ago." Soon after the old man, being unable to restrain his curiosity, also solemnly took a dip from the mustard pot, and swallowed it without the quivering of a muscle; but his eyes were not as strong as his will, and the tears soon trickled down his cheeks. It was now the young man's turn. Leaning forward, he inquired the cause of the grief; to which the elderly red party replied, "I was thing 'twas a pity you hadn't died when your poor old father did."

ROULETTE, faro, and *rouge et noir* have been established in a "retired building among the trees on a hill side," at the White Sulphur Springs, Virginia. The place is somewhat less gorgeous than the den of the Hon. John Morrissey, at Saratoga, and the proprietor grumbles somewhat at the slowness of "business." He hopes for the best, however, when the height of the season arrives, and trusts serenely in Providence.

THE BEST TRUSSES IN THE WORLD.

If there is any infirmity that it needs care and extra attention it is this. Rupture of the bowels, as there can hardly be any protrusion of them, even for an hour, without endangering life and exposing the patient to imminent peril. We have examined hundreds of persons who have gone all the rounds in the vain endeavor to obtain suitable Trusses to retain their rupture, and without being successful Not one of these cases but could have been cured in the early stage of rupture, and even after years of neglect many of them can be cured, if they will only make application to some one thoroughly conversant with the malady in question. What, to most persons, is the expense of a few dollars for a well-fitting Truss, properly applied, when in many cases it is the means of saving a life and adding to his comfort for years? The prevailing belief that rupture is incurable has done incalculable mischief by making persons careless with regard to the same, whilst, if they did try to get well, they can certainly be no worse off for having made the attempt. There are so many cases that resemble rupture that we would advise all our readers to make application to a competent establishment, such as Dr. KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street, where Trusses from two to twenty dollars can be obtained.

MINERAL WATER HEADQUARTERS!

JUST RECEIVED! DIRECT IMPORTATIONS!
25 cases Congress Water.
50 cases St. Louis, Michigan, Magnetic Spring Water.
13 cases Hawthorne Spring Water.
10 cases High Rock Congress Water.
5 cases Saratoga Water.
3 cases Katalysine Gettysburg Water.
Excelsior, Vichy, Kissingen and Blue Lick Waters on draught from the Great Frost King Fountain.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.,
Corner of Penn and Sixth streets (old St. Clair.)

A PERILOUS SEASON.

Glorious and delightful as the Summer weather is, its tropical heat is a severe trial to the vital powers. Even the strongest are sometimes prostrated by its effects. The common phrase applied to this condition of the body is "general debility." Now, general debility arises from, and includes a variety of ailments. The liver is more or less affected, the bowels are either constipated or too much relaxed, the stomach but half performs the work of digestion, the appetite is poor, and the spirits depressed. This is what is called general debility. It is a general disarrangement of all the physical functions, and requires as a remedy a medicine that will regulate them all. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is specially adapted to this purpose. Its general operation is not confined to a single organ. If the liver is affected, it restores its tone. If the stomach is torpid, it regenerates it. If the nerves are tremulous and weak, it braces and reinforces them. If the mind, which ever sympathizes with the body, is gloomy and despondent, it relieves the difficulty, and soon brings the whole mechanism of the body into harmony with the laws of health.

There is no civilized nation in the Western Hemisphere in which the utility of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a tonic, corrective, and antibilious medicine, is not known and appreciated. Throughout the Tropics it is considered, both by the people and the profession, the standard specific. While it is a medicine for all seasons and all climates, it is especially suited to the complaints generated by the weather, being the purest and best vegetable stimulant in the world.

Beware of the Bitters made of acrid and dangerous materials, which unscrupulous parties are endeavoring to foist upon the people. The market is legion, and the public has no guarantee that they are not poisonous. Address to the tried remedy, Hostetter's Bitters, sold only in glass and never in keg or barrels.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

Macrum & Carlisle,
27 FIFTH AVENUE,
Have Opened a Complete Line of
Hamburgs,
Real Laces,
Lace Collars,
Linen Collars.
ALL THE NEW STYLES
Parasols,
French Corsets,
Glove-Fitting Corsets,
Hoop Skirts, new shape,
Fringes, Gimps, Buttons,
Corded and Plain Satin,
Plain and Fancy Bow Ribbons.
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF THE
"HARRIS SEAMLESS KID GLOVE,"
Elegant shades, reduced to
$2.00 Per Pair.
A FULL LINE OF
Foreign and Domestic Hosiery.
ap26:q6S-MWF

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
AT
Low Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
At 8½c, some of the best Fast Colored Prints.
At 15c, extra wide Toweling, a decided bargain.
At 12½c, Light and Dark Delaines, best quality.
At 8½c, Striped Grenadines.
At 12½c, Striped Hernanis, worth 30c.
At 25c, Striped and Figured Grenadines.
At 62½c, Plain Black Hernonis, worth $1.25.
At 18¾c, Red and Striped Dress Linens.
At 25c, Fine French Organdy Lawns.
At 25c, Buff P. K., an extra good bargain.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
Housekeeping
DRY GOODS,
At the Lowest Prices.
BARGAINS IN
Black Alpacas, Black Alpacas,
Colored Alpacas, Colored Alpacas,
Gros Grain and Glace Black Silks,
Colored Dress Silks, Japanese Silks,
Cassimeres, Jeans and Cottonades,
Country Flannels, Eastern Flannels, Rob Roy Flannels, all bought some time since, and now advance. Would advise purchasers to call soon.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

DRY GOODS
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
Offer their
New Spring Stock
AT EASTERN PRICES.
Lowest in Nine Years.
No. 115 Wood Street.
C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON,
J. G. STEPHENSON.
mh28:o

10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
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10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00

These are the
LEADING PRICES
AT
EVANS'
DEPARTMENT
STORE,
56 Fifth Avenue,
MASONIC HALL.

American Watches.
Waltham Watch Co.,
E. Howard & Co.,
Elgin Watch Co.,
United States Watch Co.,
OF ALL GRADES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At the Lowest Prices in the City.
THE
"ZIMMERMAN WATCH."
This Watch, made by Karl Zimmerman, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch in the market, not excepting the Frodsham, its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city.
FOR SALE BY
MEYRAN & SIEDLE.
Sole Agents, 42 Fifth Avenue.
ap22:no7

FOR SALE.
MAGNIFICENT
BUILDING SITES.
Lots! Lots! Lots!
The most attractive and desirable sites for homes within the city limits. Good neighborhood, good water, fuel convenient, easy of access, being located at Fort Herron, the terminus of the Centra Passenger Railway. Terms easy. Inquire of
C. H. LOVE,
No. 38 FOURTH AVENUE, or to
R. G. HERRON,
ON THE PREMISES.
ap15:co9

Joseph R. Hunter,
231 Liberty Street,
OPPOSITE WOOD.
AGENT FOR
Procter & Gamble's
CINCINNATI
LARD OIL.
CAUTION.—We call the attention of consumers to the practice of adulterating Lard Oil by mixing with it Cotton Seed, Oil, Rosin Oil, Seal Oil and other inferior Oils. *Our Lard Oil warranted* PURE.
Any person altering our Brand or copying our Trade Mark will be proceeded against according to law.
Sold by Pittsburgh Grocers and Provision Dealers. my22:MWF

M. B. COCHRAN,
143 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.,
DEALER IN
Iron and Wood Working Machinery
AND MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES.
Has constantly on hand a complete stock of TAPS and DIES, EMERY WHEELS, ENGINES, GOVERNORS, BELTING, PACKING, &c.
WOODWORTH PLANERS a specialty.
jy14:y15-MWF

ARTHUR KIRK,
AGENT FOR
Hazard's Blasting, Mining and
Sporting Powders,
All kinds of Fuse constantly on hand. Orders promptly filled at
No. 19 SEVENTH STREET, (late Irwin.)
jy22

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOOD BARGAINS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
At 50c, Stamped Poplin Skirts.
At 37½c, Gents' Calico Shirts, full size.
At 12½c, Ladies' Lisle Thread Gloves.
At 50c, Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves, a bargain.
At 25c, Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs—extra fine for the price.
At 25c, Gents' Hemmed Handkerchiefs, as good as generally sold at 50c.
BARGAINS IN
Llama Shawls,
Llama Lace Jackets,
LIGHT SUMMER SHAWLS.
New Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.
Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons and Flowers.
Lace Collars, Linen Collars, and Linen and Lace Collars.
AT 12½ CENTS,
10 CASES
BLEACHED MUSLIN,
Free from Dressing, a Great Bargain.
Ladies' Summer Underwear.
Gents' Summer Underwear.
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.,
AT THE
LOWEST PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

"AKRON
SEWER PIPE CO."
(Late Hill & Adams,)
Manufacture highly vitrified Stone Pipe for Sewer and Water purposes, both ring and socket from 1 to 24 inch calibre. Contractors and Plumbers supplied at lowest prices. Wholesale and Retail dealers in Chimney Tops, Flues, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Tile, &c. Are also
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE
Johnstown Improved Hydraulic Cement,
This Cement is equal to any cement made in the United States, in many respects better than the Louisville Cement or the Rosendale, and decidedly better in all respects than the Uniontown or Akron Cement. It has a smaller amount of shrinkage, sets gradual, bears as much sand as any cement made, and gets as hard; stands from wet it has all the qualities that hydraulic cement should have. The facilities for getting this cement is greater than all others in this market, less freight and free her, which is an important matter in favor but a shorter distance to ship we can therefore sell cheaper than any other in the market.
REFERENCES:
JOSEPH WATSON, Master Mason Middle Division Penna. R. R. Co.
URIAH HACOX, Master Mason Western Division Penna. R. R. Co.
And the RESIDENT ENGINEERS of this road and various contractors of Pittsburgh.
Railroad Companies, Contractors and Dealers supplied at Manufacturers' prices. All orders promptly filled.
Office and Warehouse:
Nos. 65 and 67 Sandusky Street,
ALLEGHENY, PA.
C. G. McMILLEN, Agent.
Send for Price List. my13:s36

PROPOSED
Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.
JOINT RESOLUTION
Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.
Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to-wit:
Strike out the

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

au26:oll

GEORGE B. HILL,

DEALER IN

Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages,

COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST.

(SECOND FLOOR.)

$30,000 to Loan on Mortgages. Apply immediately.

$100,000

Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.)

These Bonds are a first lien on the road now fully completed and in running order, and take precedence of the 7 per cent. bonds, are dated 1858, for thirty years, with interest, payable February and August.

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.

my27:d

James T. Brady & Co.,

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

Financial Agents of United States

FOR

FUNDED LOAN

Of 1880, 1885 and 1900.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, July 25, 1871.

Gold has been more active to-day. The Bull clique are trying to advance the price again, but it hardly seems probable they will succeed. It opened at 112¼ and closed at 112⅝@112¾. From I per cent., per annum to 1-32 of 1 per cent. per day was paid to use. One small lot was loaned at 1 per cent. for carrying. Clearings 3,000,000; exports to-day 65,000.

Governments dull and steady on everything except sixes of '81 and currency bonds, which were strong and advanced.

Stocks active and business seems to have commenced again, though but few large operators are seen at the stock exchange. Rhode Island and North Western were depressed again to-day with the intention of influencing the remainder of the list, but the market was so largely oversold that any attempts of the Bears to cover would start the prices upwards. The chief interest has been in Lake Shore, Northwestern, Ohio & Western Island, Union Pacific and Hannibal & St. Joseph, the latter about the close of the day broke suddenly from 71¾ to 69, on the common. The market closed dull and steady. The *Post* says it is particularly hazardous to sell Lake Shore or Western Union. Money easy at 2@3 per cent. Sterling bonds dull and heavy with exception of Tennessee which is steady.

Sterling exchange 110¾.

GOVERNMENTS—Coupons, 1881, 116¾@116⅞; 5-20's: '62, 114; do '64, 113¾; do '65, 113¾; do new, 112⅜; do '67, 112⅝; do '68, 112¾. 10-40's, 113. Currency 6's 119¾.

STATE.—Missouri, 98¾; Tennessee old, 72, new, 75; Virginia new, 72¾; do old, 65; North Carolina old, 40; North Carolina 27.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph 90¾; Pacific Mail 119; Mariposa 4; do preferred 6¾; Adams Express 80½; Wells and Fargo 46; American Merchants' Union 32½; United States 54½; Pacific Mail 60¾; New York Central 95¾; Scrip 91¾; Erie 28½; do preferred 53; Harlem 126½; do preferred 131; Reading 111¾; Mich. Cent. 120¾; C. & P. 121; N. Western 66¾; preferred 88½; Rock Island 90¾; New Jersey Central 105½; St. Paul 58¾; preferred 81¾; Wabash 78¾; preferred 81; Fort Wayne 99½; Terre Haute 21; preferred 56; Chicago & Alton 121¾; preferred 125; Ohio and Mississippi 44¾; C. C. & C. 80½; Burlington & Quincy 132; Lake Shore 93; Illinois Central 131; Union Pacific 37¾; Central Pacific bonds 93¾; Union 87¾.

—John Bull has recently been beaten on his own ground, and in a branch of business that he justly prides himself in, viz., that of ironwork—by an American firm. The case referred to is that of the railway company, which is to run a line from Quebec to Lewiston, and which advertised for proposals for supplying the bridges needed on their line, requiring specifically in their advertisement that bridges to be constructed wholly of wrought iron, and capable of sustaining, in addition to their own weight, a pressure of 1¼ ton per lineal foot, without straining the iron in tension to over 10,000 pounds per square inch. The iron in the 200 feet spans was to be capable of bearing 60,000 pounds per square inch, before breaking, that of the 100-feet spans 50,000 pounds per square inch. There were thirty-six bidders for the work—twenty foreign and sixteen American. The short spans were awarded to an English firm at Manchester, and we are glad to say, the long spans to Clark, Reeves & Co., of Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, who were the lowest bidders.

Closing quotations reported by James T Brady & Co:

Gold	112¾	5-20Jan. & Jy.'65	112⅜
U. S. 6s, 1881	116¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'67	112⅝
U. S. 5-20 1862	114¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'68	112¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	113½	C. P. R. R.	89
U. S. 5-20 1865	113¾	C. P. R. R.	99
U. S. 10-40	113	Cy Pacifics	113¾

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, July 25, 1871.

ASHES—Common Soda ash, 4@4¼; refined, 4¾@4¾; Pearls, 9; Pots, 7¾; Nitrals soda, 4½.

BUTTER—The market is quiet and devoid of any new features worthy of notice, excepting that the receipts generally are in better condition which is in consequence of the cool weather recently. We continue to quote at 12@14 for fair to good, and 16@17 for prime to choice.

BEANS—There is some inquiry for small lots of prime navy and the market is almost bare; this kind would sell readily at $2 per bushel, perhaps $2.35.

BROOM CORN—Market quiet and unchanged; we can report occasional sales, mostly in small lots, at 5@7 cts per lb, as to quality.

BEESWAX—There is some inquiry to fill orders, and the market is bare; we continue to quote at 32@33.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.50@3.00 per bbl. Rosendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25@4.50.

COUNTRY MEAT—Dull and nominally unchanged. Country Lard, 9@10 cts.

CANNED GOODS—Season is about over—stock pretty well reduced.

CORN MEAL—The inquiry is light and mainly for small lots, while prices remain unchanged, 80@85 per bushel.

CHEESE—There is in fair demand, but the lower grades are very dull; prime Ohio Goshen, 10¾@11; prime Factory, 10¾@10; Dairy, 8 @9.

CARBON OIL—Is quiet and unchanged; standard brands, in a jobbing way, 24—usual advance in small lots.

EGGS—There is some inquiry for strictly fresh and we can report sales at 16—old stock in pretty good supply and not wanted at any price

FLOUR—There is no improvement in the demand and the market continues dull and weak though prices are nominally unchanged, $6.75 for good spring extras; $7 for choice bakers flour; and $8.75@5 for good to choice red winter wheat. The arrivals have been comparatively light for some time past, but the stock is still equal to present requirement. Rye Flour, in a small way, $5.25@5.50.

FRUITS—Apples in good demand and prices are maintained, $3@4 per bbl. Peaches, $1@2 per box, as to quality, and condition. Pears, $1@2 per box. Blackberries, $1.10@1.20 per bucket. Plums, $3.50@4 per box. Foreign Fruits dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—The wheat market is quiet and presents but little that is new or important; prime to choice new red may be quoted at $1.20@1.22—we can report a sale at the outside figure; sale 1 car prime old red at $1.20, buyer paying elevator charges. The mills are making a difference of 10@12 cts per bushel between new and old, and they will want considerable old stock for some weeks to come. Oats continue a little weak, and the impression is pretty general that prices will go lower; the demand is mainly for small lots, as both dealers and consumers are not disposed to carry any more stock than they can help; old may be quoted, on spot, by the car load at 60@61—would not bring these figures to arrive, as they can be laid down here from Chicago at about 57@58. New Oats may be quoted at 48@50, for early delivery, buyers furnishing sacks. Corn weak and a shade lower; we can report one car mixed on track, at 66, and 5 cars good mixed shelled at 68. There seems to be little or no inquiry for Rye, and, in the absence of sales, we quote nominally at 75@80. There are some samples of new crop Barley on the market, but, in the absence of sales, we omit quotations.

GROCERIES—The market is moderately active, but devoid of any new features not already noted. Coffee, particularly Rio, is scarcely as strong as it was a few days ago, while Sugars, if anything, are a shade firmer. Molasses, Syrups and Rice, quiet and unchanged.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 19½; Prime, 18½; Good 17; Fair, 16½; Roasting, 15½@16.

SYRUPS AND DRIPS—White Honey, 72; Havemyer & Eiders, 72; Silver Drips, 66; other grades, 45@55.

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11¼; prime, 11¼ good, 10¾; fully fair, 10⅜; Porto Rico Sugars, 10@11½; Cuba, 10@11; Demarara, 11¼@12¾.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 14; A Coffee, 13; "B," 12¾, Extra C, 12¾; C, yellow, 12¾.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 70; prime, 68; good, 65.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1.60; Good, $1 to Fair $1. Lower grades down to 70cts. G. P. Fancy, $1.50; good, $1.25; fair, $1.10; Imperial Fancy, $1.60; good, $1.25; fair, $1; Oolong fancy, $1.25; good, 80cts; fair, 65@70c. Souchong fancy, $1.20; good, 90c; fair, 70@80c. Japan Fancy, $1; good, 80c; fair, 70c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 10c; prime, 9¾c; good, 9c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 22c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 20c. Cassia, 20c.

HAY—Baled is still quoted at $18@23, on wharf, though the offerings there are not strictly firstclass; we can report 2 cars, to be delivered free at Stock Yards, at $25. Sales from country wagons, in Allegheny, at $20@23, and a good deal standing round unsold at 9 a. m.

HONEY—We can report sales in a regular way at 25@30 cts per lb, for fair to choice.

HIDES—Green Salted, 10½@11¼; Green Butcher's, 8; Dry Flint, 21@22; Green Calf Skins, 14@15; Green Salted Calf, 17@18.

PIG IRON—Quoted at $28@30.

HEMP—Sales of rough Kentucky at $165 per ton; dressed, 12¾ cts per lb.

LIME—Pittsburgh white, $2.00@2.25 per bbl; Cleveland $2.25; Eastern, $1.15.

MILL FEED—Bran is quotable, by the car load, at $20@22 per ton, and Middlings at $22@23, according to quality.

OIL—No. 1 Extra Lard Oil, (Pittsburgh manufacture) quoted at 73@75 in round lots, and 75c in a jobbing way.

ONIONS—There is a moderate demand and we can report sales at $3@4 per bbl, according to quality.

POTATOES—There is little or no stock in the hands of commission men, and the gardeners and farmers are now able to supply the market.

POULTRY—Sales at 55@60 cts per pair for young, and 70@80c for old.

PROVISIONS—Plain Shoulders, 7@7¼; ribbed sides, 10¼; Clear Sides, 10¾@10¾; Hams, plain, and 14½@15, sugar cured; sugar cured shoulders, 10½@11c; hams, 15¾@16c. Dried Beef, canvassed, 16c. Lard, highly in tes, and 12@12¼ in kegs.

PEA NUTS—11 cts. per lb.

RAGS—Sacking, 3½ cts. per lb.

SEEDS—There is nothing doing in seeds of any kind.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts.

WILLOWS—Scarce and firm at 10 cts.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY July 25, 1871.

The oil market continues very dull, little or nothing doing in either crude or refined, and, while hopes of an early improvement are still entertained, indications at present are not very encouraging. The producers still refuse to make concessions sufficient in crude to justify refiners in buying, while, on the other hand, exporters are unwilling to pay any advance for refined; thus it will be seen that refiners are unable to make a movement one way or the other, and, consequently, business of necessity must languish, as there seems to be no help for it. Indeed, refined, instead of appreciating any in value, is slowly but steadily declining, and the advices both from this city and Europe are discouraging, so far, at least, as prices are concerned. Stocks are reported as accumulating at the seaboard, vessels arriving and freights high, and, as noted in our report of Monday, some of the exporters, in consequence of the unfavorable state of the market, at home and abroad, are selling in preference to shipping. Another point made in favor of lower prices for crude is the fact that the production is steadily increasing; this we believe is generally conceded, and it is not without its influence on the market.

CRUDE.

Sale 1,000 bbls seller July at 12¾; 1,500 bbls at 12¾ seller August; 500 bbls at 12¾ bid; seller all year, 11¾@12; buyer all year, 13. Parker nominal at $4.9@4.95; lower creek, $4.85@4.90.

REFINED.

July, 25; August, 25¾; September, 25¾@25½; October, 25¾@26. Private telegrams from Philadelphia say 5,000 bbls prompt probable to be obtained for 5,000 bbls last half of August, and 25¾ for 5,000 bbls 1st half of September.

OIL BARRELS.

Sales of city made, delivered, at $1.85; country make quotable at $1.75@1.80.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Bellmont Oil Co 225 bbls, account Lockhart, F & Co; Eagle O W 548, account Vandergrift & Co; Tarentum O W 474, account same; Commercial Co 185 bbls, account Thos Kinney; Sunrise 50 W, account E Crawford; Standard O W 74, account J Munhall; Forsyth's O W 338, account same; Hutchinson O W 100, account Duncan & Y; Eagle O W 100, account same; Phillips & Co 100, account O W 80, account same; Petrolite O W 322, account same; Vista O W 74, account H McKelvy; Sunrise O W 100, account W Scott; Norman O W 450, account Vandergrift & F; Penn O W 640, account Esther Bro; Riverside O W 456, account Thos King.

Total.....5,832.

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Union Refining Co. 99 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 222 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Total.....785 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

Citizens Oil Co., 341 bbls refined to Tack Bros. & Co.; Phila.

Forsyth Bro., 232 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F & Co. Phila.

Standard Oil Co. 445 bbls refined to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

National Refining and Storing Co., 150 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Lockhart, F. & Co., 795 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila. 40 bbls crude.

Wormser, Myers & Co., 200 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

J. A. Mackall & Co., 511 bbls refined oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Fawcett, L & S, 248 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Total.....3,032 bbls.

SHIPMENT OF CRUDE OIL from all points on the A. V. R. R. north of Allegheny Junction and via the W. P. R. R., for week ending July 22d, 1871.

From	New York	Philadelphia	Baltimore	Columbia	Total bbls
Parker	80	961			1,041
Scrubgrass	80		160		240
Foster			241		241
Petrolia	10		87		97
Total	160	1,041	461		1,662

[By P. & A. Telegraph line.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 25, 12:25 P. M.—Crude 13c. Refined, July 25@25½; August 25¼@25½; September 25½c.

5 P. M.—Crude 14c. Refined—July 24¾@24¾c; August 25¼@25½; September 25½c.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Market quiet and little doing in crude or refined. Crude 14¼@14¾, with no bids. Refined: July contracts offered at 25¾c; and sales yesterday at 25¼@25¾c; no bids; August offered at 25¾c; cargoes for shipment sold at 25¾c; receivers; 25½c is about the price that would be paid.

3 P. M.—Market quiet and easy. Crude has not been offered to-day at 14¼ without finding buyers; most receivers holding at 14¾@14¾c, with 14½ bid. Refined very quiet and held with 14c bid. Refined very quiet and held; doing; cases 24¾c for July; 1,000 July contract at 25¾c; August held firm by receivers at 26c, but speculators and exporters are willing to sell at 25¾c; nothing being done in futures to-day.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, July 25—11:30 A. M.—Market quiet and nothing doing. Nominal quotations $4.85. No transactions.

ROUSSEL LIE, July 25—11:30 A. M.—Market quiet at $4.85. No sales.

PLEASANTVILLE, July 25—11:30 A. M.—Market quiet at $4.25 to 4.30.

OIL CITY, July 25—12 M.—Market exceedingly quiet. Lower Creek $4.80 to 4.85. Oil City $5.00. Weather clear and warm.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, July 25, 1871.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring 1¾c higher, at $1.15@1.16. This P. M. dull.

CORN—Moderately active and ¼c higher; closed at 49¾@49¾c. This P. M. quiet and unchanged.

OATS—No. 2 firm; 41¾@43c for new and old.

RYE—No. 2 stronger, at 58¾@58¾c.

BARLEY—No. 2 firmer at 70c.

HIGH WINES—Firm at 92c.

MESS PORK—Closed $14.

LARD—9¼c.

HOGS—Active at $4.25@5.00.

CATTLE—Dull at $3@5.65.

RECEIPTS—Hogs, 7,000; shipments, 4,000.

New York.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Cotton steady; middling upland 20¼c. Flour active and advanced; superfine western and State $4.50@5.10; common to good extra $5.20@5.75; good to choice $5.70@6.25; white western extra $6.25; Ohio extra $5.90@6.25; St. Louis $5.65@9. Rye flour and corn meal quiet. Whisky firm at 90c. Wheat active and advanced; No 1 $1.42; No 2 $1.38@1.40 for new and old; red and amber $1.38@1.48; white western $1.40@1.50. Rye and barley quiet. Malt active; Canada $1.35@1.40. Corn firm; western mixed 65@67½c; yellow 70c; choice 69½c; yellow 70@73c. Oats active and advanced; western 61@62c; Ohio 62@66c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee firm at 19¾@20c. Sugar demand fair and market firm; fair to good refining 9¾@9¾c; Cuba 9¾@10¼. Molasses dull and nominal. Rice 8@8¼c. Crude petroleum 14¾; refined 25¾@25¾c. Provisions, pork dull and drooping; mess new $14.50. Prime pork $12@12.50; prime mess $13; August, $14.40@14.50; September, $14.62. Beef bacon unchanged. Lard heavy; prime steam 9¾@10½c; kettle dried 10¾c; August, 10¾c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

LARD—Flour; demand good at full prices; $5.30@5.80 for shipping extras. Wheat active; spring No. 2, $1.38@1.40. Oats and corn strong and unchanged in prices. Lard quiet and weak. Eggs firm and unchanged.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The demand for dry goods is less active, owing to the prevalence of a severe rain storm, but the market nevertheless partakes of a buoyant tone. Printing cloths are in light supply and held at 7½c. Dark prints of desirable styles are firm and in moderate request at 16@18½c for fancies. Heavy brown sheetings command 13½ 13½c, and a few popular makes are held at 14c. Heavy brown drills are held at 15¾@16c, and bleached do 15c; Pequot colored jeans 16c; Kearsarge bleached do 16c; Amoskeag bleached muslins 15¾c; do Z 16c; Androscoggin L 16¾c; do 8-4, 25c; do 9-4, 40c; do 10-4, 45c; Bates XX do 19c; Bay Mills do 17¾c; Cabot A 14¾c; Duval Mills do 18½c; Lonsdale do 19c; New York Mills 21c; Lyman J cambric 22c; Amoskeag prints advanced to 9¾c. Dark styles of delaines have been selling at 20c, but the price on the best class of fall work is not yet fixed, and the agents have been considering about establishing a higher range in accordance with the advance in raw materials.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—Cotton dull and unsettled; middling nominal; no sales. Flour quiet and unchanged; new family $6@6.25. Wheat quiet and unchanged at $1.10@1.20. Corn dull and unsettled; car lots 52@54c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 70@75c. Oats dull and unchanged; new 40@44c; no old in the market. Barley quiet and unchanged; fall 80@90c. Groceries steady and in good demand. Oils unchanged. Eggs dull but unchanged at 12c. Butter quiet and unchanged at 16@20c. Cheese dull and declined. Factory at 9@10c. Pork dullbut holders unwilling to make concessions nominally $14.50. Lard, fall prices asked but no demand; winter kettle 10¾c; summer prime steam 9¾c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders held 9¾c; sides 7¾@7¾c. Bacon firm with small sales; shoulders 9¾c; sides offered 8¾c; but No. 1 easy to buy at these rates. Hogs in demand good at full prices $4.75@5.10. Cattle firm at 2.50@5.25. Tobacco demand good at full prices with sales for the week of 1,100 hhds; wash and common lugs 2½c lower. Whisky demand good at full prices, 92c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS July 25.—Flour scarce tribe $5 75@7. Corn firm, mixed 72@73c. Yellow 74@75c; white 78@80c. Oats quiet 64@66c. Bran easier 85@$1.00. Pork dull depressed 15½-15¾c. Bacon quiet and firm, 7¾@7¾c. Rib 9¾@9¾c. Sides 10c. Lard, sugar, molasses and whisky unchanged. Coffee inactive and nominal at 18¾@19c. Bank sterling 24 on sight; exchange ¼ premium; gold 112¾. Cotton dull and nominal sales of 1,500 bales good ordinary at 16¾@16¾c; low middling 17¾@18½c; ordinary 20c; receipts 800 bales; exports foreign 361 bales; stock 43,517 bales.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 25.—Tobacco; sales of 226 hhds, lugs at $5.25@7.00; low to medium leaf at $7.25@12.50. Cotton dull; middling held at 20¾c. Flour steady; extra family $6.00. Wheat in fair demand at $1.25@1.30. Corn in good demand; shelled and sacked selling at 70c. Oats; new on arrival 60c. Rye quiet; old 85c. Provisions; demand light and steady. Mess pork $15.00. Bacon, lard and hams unchanged. Whisky scarce and firm at 92c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, July 25.—Flour firm. Wheat active and advanced 2@4c, closing weaker: No 1 white Michigan $1.30; amber Michigan $1.32; No 1 amber Illinois $1.28@1.30½; No 2 do $1.23; No 1 red $1.22; No 2 do $1.19, closing $1.18½; No 3 do $1.12½; rejected do $1.10. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed 55c; low 54½; yellow 55c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No 1 47¾@50¼c; new and old No 2 43c. Rye rejected, 80c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 25.—Flour unchanged. Wheat active and advancing; sales in the city, bush No 1 red winter at $1.21. Corn steady; low mixed 60c. Oats dull and nominal, with No 1 held at 50c; mixed 46@48c; new to arrive this week 43c. Petroleum: crude quiet and weak at $5.50; refined 13¾c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, July 25.—Flour; demand light but held firm; XX spring $5.25@5.75. Wheat steady; No. 1 spring, No 2 $1.04. Oats nominal and firm; No 2 42c. Corn firm; No 2 mixed 49¾c. Rye scarce and firm; No 1 60c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

Detroit.

DETROIT, July 25.—Wheat steady and in moderate demand, at 1@2c higher; No 1 Treadwell $1.31; new do $1.26; amber new $1.22. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady. Corn dull; mixed western 68@68½c. Oats: old western 60c. Rye 70@78c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky quiet at 90c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, July 25—Through—38 pkgs dry goods, and mdse, J Gregg & Co; 44 do sugar, and groceries, S H Baird; 28 do groceries, Reymer & Bro; 10 cks cruc, Anders n & W; 6 pkgs dry goods, Starr McC & Co; 124 bgs coffee, 95 bbls sugar, Dilworth H & Co; 10 pkgs drugs, H L Eshnstock; 154 bgs coffee, 30 bbls sugar, T C Jenkins & B; 9 pkgs drugs, R E Sellers & Co; 50 kits fish, Arbuckles & Co; 3 pkgs mdse, Cose S & Co; 20 bbls sugar, 20 bbls do; Carnegie Bro & Co 9 bxs s machines, 26 do castings, Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co; 28 bales husks, I do Parker Hall cannon & W; 5 bbls pork, 7 do do, Haworth & D; 31 pkgs fish, 7 bbls sugar, Johnston & Co; 3 pkgs groc, F Bume; 10 do nuts, Bimeler H & Co; 2 pkgs varnish, J Painter & Co; 18 do; 9 pkgs drugs, R E Sellers & Co; 50 kits fish, Arbuckles & Co; 3 pkgs mdse, Cose S & Co; 20 bbls sugar, 20 bbls do; Carnegie Bro & Co 9 bxs s machines, 26 do castings, Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co; 28 bales husks, I do Parker Hall cannon & W; 5 bbls pork, 7 do do, Haworth & D; 31 pkgs fish, 7 bbls sugar, Johnston & Co; 3 pkgs groc, F Bume; 10 do nuts, Bimeler H & Co; 2 pkgs varnish, J Painter & Co; 18 do; 9 pkgs drugs, R E Sellers & Co; 50 kits fish, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 21 bbls sugar, Brunner & V; 4 do molasses, Lauth & Co; 25 bxs s cars, Wm Miller & Co; 1 bx d goods, McElroy D & Co; 7 bbls sugar, J A Martin; 10 do do, Reese, Graff & R; 1 do do, Everson, Pre tan & Co; 1 do do, Zug & Co; 1 do do, Pitts Bolt Co; 1 car lumber, G A Blandorf; 2 do do, Stack & S; 1 do do, Hill, Paterson & Co; 1 do do, Wm Hughdon & Co; 2 do do, W P Dunn; 1 car shingles, Pitts P M Co; 2 cases groc, Reymer & Bro; 5 bdls paper sacks, T C Jenkins & Bro; 5 bbls w w paint, Freeman & Berger; 16 bxs g ware, Wm Bingham & Co; 5 bbls oil, Wm Miller & Co; 1 car wheat, Marshall, Kennedy & Co; 1 car wheat, S B Floyd & Co. 12 sks rye, W G Miller; 25 bxs s cheese, 12 bbls apples, W H Graff & Co; 184 sks oats, J Graham; 412 bbls paper, Godfrey & Clark; 5 bbls pears, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 43 bbls lard, 12 bbls apples, W H Graff & Co; 84

HOME NEWS.

Ladies' Suits—Closing out. Great bargains at that great sale at McKEE, MURPHY & CO.'S.

Albert Fitch, employed at Couch & Chilcrat's planing mill, corner of Forty-third and Penn streets, had his hand split open by a circular saw yesterday.

Another Mayhem Case.—John Maxwell and Thomas Watkins, of the Ninth ward, got into a fight, and during the scuffle Maxwell's ear was bitten off. Watkins was held in $2,000 for a hearing before Alderman O'Donnell.

Stock Sales.—The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his stock sales room, 166 Smithfield street: Allegheny Suspension Bridge.....$53 12½
M. & M. National Bank.....69

Temperance Meeting.

The regular weekly meeting of the Young Men's Temperance Society, of Pittsburgh was held last evening in the Hall of the "Home" Duquesne way. The meeting was well attended and the exercises of much interest. Robert Carr Esq., President of the Association occupied the Chair. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. After the usual introductory devotional exercises. Mr. J. Morrow was introduced and proceeded to deliver an eloquent and effective address. After brief addresses by several gentlemen present, the meeting was adjourned with benediction by Rev. Warner Long.

Mount Union College.

Commencement exercises at Mount Union College, Mount Union, Stark county, Ohio, will be held to-morrow, commencing at 9 A. M. The senior class is larger than at any one time in the past and is considered one of the best, known in the history of the College. The exercises will continue during the day—the noon recess being taken up with a basket picnic which will doubtless form an agreeable change in the literary feats. The performances consist of music, a basket picnic, essays, orations, discussions, &c., interspersed with vocal and instrumental music.

In the evening the annual contest between the literary societies will take place.

The occasion promises to be unusually interesting, and a cordial invitation is extended to all friends of education.

Connellsville Branch.

EDITORS GAZETTE: If my information is correct, that the Connellsville Railroad Company contemplates making a branch from their road, to connect the Hempfield road at the borough of Washington, I wish to direct attention to a route which is in all respects practicable, viz: crossing the river a short distance above the city, opposite the mouth of Beck's Run; thence up the same to Saw Mill Run; thence to the headwaters of Painter's Run; thence down the same to the mouth of Miller's Run; thence up the same to Canonsburg; and thence by the Chartiers Valley to Washington. This, it appears to me, is decidedly the most practicable outlet for a railroad from this city, even surpassing the Chartiers Valley. W. E.

Funeral of Captain Massey.

The funeral of Captain George W. Massey, of the Avery Guards, took place from his late residence, No. 21 Arthur street, at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was attended by a large concourse of friends and mourners. The funeral procession, preceded by the Guards, under command of First Lieutenant J. W. Askins, and the lodge of I. O. O. F., of which the deceased was a member, proceeded to the Lincoln Memorial Cemetery, More's Straus Band playing an appropriate dirge. He was buried with the accustomed ceremonies of the I. O. O. F. Fellows, and the usual military salute was fired over the grave by the Company. The religious ceremonies at the house and the Cemetery were conducted by the Rev Mr. Asbury.

Pennsylvania Female College.

We despack the attention of our readers, far and near, to the advertisement of this noble institution, already, although only in its second year, justly claiming distinction in comparison with the oldest and best in the east and west. Its location in one of the most picturesque and beautiful suburbs of Pittsburgh, the learning and experience of its extensive corps of professors and teachers, its well arranged, extensive and liberal curriculum, the eminent character and social position of its Board of Trustees, and the highly flattering character of the patronage and auspices by which thus far the institution has been marked, commend it most strongly as one destined, by its usefulness, and worthy of the enlarged patronage which its extensive new buildings added to the old, are able it to accommodate.

Something Noteworthy.

Ministers of the Gospel are generally charged with having "a good deal of human nature in them" in the matter of remuneration, and of usually having an open ear to the "loudest" call. We are pleased to say there is one member of the profession in this city who does not seem to be actuated solely by sordid considerations. In the Second U. P. Church on last Sabbath, at the close of service, the pastor, Rev. Thos. H. Hanna, who has recently returned from a three months' visit to California, took occasion to speak of the rumors current in the congregation and community that he had received and accepted a call to San Francisco. Part he said was true, part was untrue. He had received the call coupled with an offer of salary *at least twice as much as he now received*, but he had declined and hoped that the existing relation between himself and the congregation might be long continued.

We understand the salary tendered was six thousand in gold, which he declined for a salary of twenty-five hundred in currency. Pass around the name of Thomas H. Hanna as a minister of the Gospel who is moved by higher considerations than mere "lucre."

Suicide at Girty's Run.

A case of suicide of a singular and sad character occurred at Girty's Run a few days ago. The victim was John Fisher, who had been until recently employed at the mill of Messrs. Graff, Bennett & Co., near Etna. He had been drinking to excess for several months past. It is supposed that this was caused by the illness and death of his wife which occurred in the latter part of June.

He was arrested and fined by Deputy Mayor Nicholas July 13th. The official then told him he would be sent to the Work House unless he left off drinking, however, he continued drinking, however, until last Thursday a collector called at his house to collect a physician's bill. Fisher seeing the man imagined he was a policeman and running into the house seized a razor and inflicted a terrible gash in his throat.

He was then secured by some of the neighbors and medical attendance summoned. Notwithstanding all efforts, however, after lingering until last Sunday, he died.

He leaves three children, the oldest a daughter being married, and before he died he called his oldest son to his bedside and told him to divide the property equally among the three.

The funeral took place Monday afternoon—no inquest being held on the remains.

Loss of the Steamer Barranquilla.

From the Barranquilla *Price Current*, published at Barranquilla, U. S. of Colorado, we extract the following item which will be interesting to our steamboatmen, and others

LOSS OF THE STEAMER BARRANQUILLA.—We regret to be obliged to announce the loss of this steamer, Captain W. Campbell, which occurred on the 17th inst. The following particulars have been furnished us by Messrs. Hoenigsberg, Wessels & Co., owners, in this city:

"The Barranquilla left Honda on the 17th, one day in advance of her regular sailing day, as the Captain feared that the river was to fall. At La Vuelta de Rincoy she ran on a point, and after swinging from rock to rock she knocked a hole in her sides and sunk. Boat and part of cargo insured."

The Barranquilla came to our waters in November, 1869, and was comparatively a new boat. She was built in Pittsburgh, in the United States, under the direction of Captain William Campbell, and was steamed out from New Orleans. For some months past she has been carrying the national mails, and had been on board at the time of the disaster. We learn that she will speedily be replaced by another steamer.

The new steamer was built here, expected.

BREVITIES.

PEARS plenty.

POSTPONED—Clark.

LOVERIDGE is improving.

GOOD butter is becoming scarce.

EMANCIPATION DAY next Monday.

ROBINSON—"Johnny"—No Workhouse.

TROUBLE on the Pleasant Valley Road.

LIGHTNING is the best thief detective.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS Thursday night.

THIEVES are becoming bolder than ever.

SUMMER tourists are coming home again.

SAILOR HATS are increasing in popularity.

ALLEGHENY Board of Controllers next Tuesday.

SMALL POX is still prevalent on the South Side.

WHO is the best thief detective? Aleck Felicity.

NEW HIGH SCHOOL to be occupied in September.

NEW CARS on the Birmingham Passenger Railway.

PAY YOUR tax this week if you want to save the 5 per cent.

THE United States officials will be home from Erie to-day.

THE "Negro Boy" is to be located in the Thirteenth ward. (Minersville.)

PARKE—LEA—Will they heed the wishes of the people and reconsider?

EACH and every detective should provide himself with an electric apparatus.

THE lakelet in the Park is to be supplied with a new attraction in a few days.

THE marching of the colored militia yesterday was universally praised by military men.

A FULL set of grappling irons have been left at the Mayor's office for use in cases of drowning.

S. S. FISHER, ESQ., formerly United States Commissioner of Patents, will be in the city to-day.

HEARING in the Loveridge-Henry shooting case to-day. Mr. Loveridge is convalescing rapidly.

MORELAND thinks he sees "land ahead" in the Smith troubles, which is more than any body else does.

THE view from the belfry of the Morehead public school building, Eleventh ward, is the finest in the city.

"DOWN TOWN" people are moving *en masse* to the upper wards of the city to escape the smoke and dust.

MR. ALEX MOORE, since his graveyard investment, sports a first-class black horse, able to make fine time.

PITTSBURGHERS at some of the watering places sent on for their overcoats and blankets a few days ago.

IT is growing warmer and the farmers look pleased, for, as they say, the corn begins to "brush up" already.

THE Hancock street Public School Board (old Third) have purchased Turner's Hall and will soon go into operation.

THERE is no truth in the rumor that our society visits are abandoned title, had a cook arrested for beating an egg.

CAPT. MASSEY'S funeral was largely attended yesterday. He was one of the most prominent of our colored citizens.

THE FIRST CAR for the Ormsby Passenger Railway arrived from the east yesterday morning. The road will be in operation in a few days.

MR. CHARLES DUFFIELD of Chicago who sold the late firm of Lyman J. Blanchard & Co. 880 worth of bacon, lard &c. &c., is one of the victims.

IN the second edition of the *Chronicle* yesterday was found the account of the scuffle which caused a fourth edition of the *Leader*. Mark one for W. A. P.

GENERAL EKIN is rapidly recovering his wonted health and will resume the duties of genteel hands and the flower-scented air at the beautiful suburban cottage of C. H. LOVE, Esq.

THE headquarters of the officer in charge of the United States Storm Signal service in this city, have been removed to the First National Bank building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

THE first annual pic-nic of the Honorable and Ancient order of Foresters, No. 5494, will be held at Friendship Grove on Monday, Aug. 14th. Great arrangements are being made to insure its success.

THE officers of the Pittsburgh Barge Club were out last evening with the "Alice" on a tour of inspection of Col. Merrill's work on the new dam below Brunot's Island. After a pleasant row, they returned with a smooth keel.

MR. WILLIAM HOLTZHEIMER, who has made extensive improvements in the interest of the ever popular Continental Dining Rooms, next door to the Post office, will reopen within a few days. This will be good news to his many patrons.

BISHOP DOMENEC has purchased the Tanner estate in Sewickley for $30,000. The property will be presented to the Ursuline Sisters, refugees from France, for college purposes. The Bishop is negotiating for other property in the neighborhood.

THE *Leader* is welcome to all the capital it can make out of the Smith-Loveridge case. Quarterly plans of entertaining public guests. If meanness and niggardliness are virtues in the conduct of public affairs, then we hand our pitchcap to our little neighbor.

SOME person or persons unknown have exhibited a most commendable spirit in presenting to the Park Commissioners of the West Park lake, three large swans of a beautiful white plumage. They were shipped from New York on Thursday and will probably arrive in the city to-day.

IN THE United States District Court yesterday morning, Messrs. Watson, Acheson, attorneys for Harris & Ewing, filed a petition in bankruptcy, asking that James M. Park, of Allegheny, be declared a bankrupt. The usual rule to show cause why the petition should not granted was issued.

YESTERDAY the remains of Capt. Massey, late of the Avery Guards, were deposited in their last resting place with military and civic honors. The deceased was yet a young man highly esteemed, not only among colored people but wherever he was known, and his early demise will cause sincere sorrow.

SOME misapprehension seems to have arisen as to the proposed reception to be tendered to President Grant, on his anticipated visit to this city next month. The Duquesne Club has determined to do the honors on the occasion, and not the city. The club, and not Councils, have the matter in hand.

OUR correspondent "W. E." whose communication appears in another column, has had considerable experience in railroad matters, and knows whereof he writes. We have no doubt the managers of the Connellsville road will give the route suggested the consideration which its important claims demands before a final decision is arrived at.

YESTERDAY morning a couple of thieves attempted to make a forcible entry into the residence of Dr. Wolff, corner Carson and Eleventh streets. The gentleman and his family are out of the city, but Officer Noble happened in the vicinity just as the men were about getting in, they perceived him and cleared out, effecting their escape unharmed, although he fired at them several times.

THE large distillery of Mr. Thomas Moore, at Moore's station, near West Newton, is now in operation, the contract for building the engines has been awarded to Messrs. Smith & Dawson, Connellsville, which firm, although but recently established, have achieved an enviable reputation for the superiority of their work.

A LENGTHY discussion ensued on the introduction of the study of the German language into the course of studies. The measure was finally adopted, and the Secretary, Mr. E. U. Krehan, was directed to receive applications of ladies teaching the aforesaid German languages. This was done at a late meeting of the Birmingham School Board.

THE Council of Ormsby borough met Monday evening and took action in reference to the proposed new town hall, engine house and look-up. The Finance Committee were instructed to report at the next meeting upon which the borough can borrow the sum of $6,000. It was decided, as soon as the money can be borrowed, to put the building under contract.

THE Directors of the Birmingham public schools at their last meeting decided to allow the children from the Fourth ward to their school, while the new school house in the latter locality was being built. The series of books in use last year was also adopted for the ensuing year. The former teachers will also retain their places, as they received certificates.

THE Birmingham School Board held a meeting Monday evening, to take action in reference to leasing from South Pittsburgh, for school purposes, one-half of the school building on Pitt street. In consequence of granting way to the Pittsburgh, Virginia n Railroad, which necessitated ove the school building, Pittsburgh at borough is now without a ational purposes.

f the School Board of the rg, the following teach- ve evening year: Grammar, Miss Mattie A. Crawford; ssed and Miss Ella ighly made a good Snodgrass, we s a worthy will fill il the

AROUND THE GALLERIES.

in Art Circles—That Association— the Last Season—Preparation for hibition—Rothermel's "Gettys-

circles are rather ts being off ewhere, ilos with elebrated ramble Rancholy ered and undings in ay, tell that n for those ngravings. Art fairs, seem to mercury coon- in one section, y yet remains- ists themselves- rs of art who are Association. The rise have been quietly- s effectively, working nd summer thus far, and labors will generally be one ndidous of paintings we have tsburgh. of the enterprise last season in- when once fairly inaugurated, it heartily supported. Under the influ- of this opinion the Directors, as soon as season closed began their preparations. They have been in correspondence with some of the leading artists east and west and have secured a number of the finest pictures, to add to the contributions which can be relied upon from our own community.

They have for some time been in correspondence with Rothermel, with a view of securing his famous painting of "Gettysburg" and it is probable that it will be brought here about the middle of September to remain on exhibition for several weeks. The owner proposed to bring it in August but this arrangement could not be made to suit and it is now expected that he will return from Chicago with it, in time for an exhibition in September.

It is proposed to exhibit this picture about three or four weeks and then close for perhaps a week, opening the regular exhibition about the middle of October, and continuing it until March. Every effort is being made to have the display finer than that of last year, and in their expectations thus far the managers have met with the most gratifying success.

Letters Held for Postage Yesterday.

Barbon, Mrs. L. L., Brady, Pa., 3c.
Fox, Mrs. Adelaide, Portland, Me., 3c.
Harwell, Rev. Arthur, Bellaire, Ohio, 3c.
Hill, Miss Sarah C., Kittanning, Pa., 3c.
Jeffrey, David, Madison, Pa., 3c.
Stevens, A. B., Portland, Me., 3c.
Young, H. H., Latrobe, Pa., 3c.

Soiled Blankets.

Very great bargains at that great sale of McKEE, MURPHY & CO.'S.

CAPTURE OF A SAFE ROBBER.

A Thief Detected by Lightning—An Effectual Electric Detector.

A thief was caught yesterday morning by means of electricity, and, what is stranger still, the rogue himself operated the instrument that caused his capture. About ten days ago A. Morton Hunter, Esq., a young attorney who was a student in the office of Mr. W. Robb, Esq., No. 84 Diamond street, and who, since his admission to the bar, has remained in the office with Mr. Robb as an assistant, having charge of the business during the absence of Mr. R., missed a sum of money from the safe in the front office. This circumstance led Mr. Hunter to count the money every evening thereafter just before locking the safe, and on several succeeding mornings he found that small sums had been abstracted. Having become thoroughly convinced that a thief, having in his possession a key to the safe, was making frequent visits, and being sure of the amounts of the deposits, Mr. Hunter resolved to entrap the rascal. In order to accomplish this result he put into operation the novel expedient of establishing telegraphic communication from the safe to the dining room of the family in which he resides as a private residence. To that end Mr. Hunter secured the services of Mr. Preston, of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph office, by whose aid the "detective machinery" was completed by Saturday morning, since which time the amazing detectives have been keeping a strict watch on the premises, patiently awaiting the coming of the thief. The contrivance is quite simple, but detection of the rascal was at once novel and ingenious. The law office consists of two rooms, separated by a folding door, the safe being in the front room. A telegraph battery was rigged in the dining room, the wire extending to a stand behind the door. On this stand was fastened a little telegraphic signal machine, to which the wires were attached. The wire ran from the signal machine through the floor at the back of the safe. Holes were drilled into the back of the safe, through which the wires were conducted; one being fastened into the iron plate of the safe and the other upper flange of the door. When the door was shut, and the brass plate and end of the wire in contact, the circuit was complete and all was still. The instant the safe door was opened the circuit was broken and the little telegraphic machine in the dining room clicked an alarm.

We may here state that Mr. Hunter suspected that the thief was one living under the same roof, a young man who was for four years engaged as a clerk in Mr. Robb's office. It was evident that the latter had a key to the safe, and it was also known that the robberies were committed during the early morning hours. Louther was in the office frequently, and had been seen there upon several occasions early in the morning. It was pretty well settled, therefore, that he was the guilty party, and it only remained to detect him in the act.

Yesterday morning the watchers were rewarded by the capture of the thief. The detectives had disposed themselves in the following manner: Mr. Preston at the instrument in the dining room, Mr. Hunter at the door leading from the hall of the private residence to the back room of the law office, with the gentleman who resides in the house posted himself at the door leading from the hall to the vestibule, the latter position affording a full view of the front door. About half-past six o'clock Loutner was seen to enter the front door and, having taken off his boots, cautiously closing the door after him. In a very short time the tinkling of the instrument in the dining room was distinctly heard by those who were on the *qui vive*, and the gentleman at the front door sprang into the office in order to find Loutner in the act of opening the safe. The culprit, hearing the noise, raised quickly from the safe, closed the door, and, with the quickest work necessitated, and, turning suddenly around, he made a movement with his right hand as if to draw a pistol. Before he could present a pistol he was seized in a vice-like grasp, and firmly secured on the arrival of Mr. Hunter, who was in a moment after the capture had been effected. Mr. H. presented a revolver at the breast of the thief, maintaining that attitude until the arrival of Chief Hague, who had been notified, and who hurried to the scene and conveyed the prisoner to the watch house. A search of Louther's person resulted in the finding of $140, and the prisoner admitted in the presence of several witnesses that he had stolen $150 of the amount Mr. Robb was short. A key to the safe was found in the lock.

Mr. Hunter made an information before the Mayor and made an information charging Benjamin Louther with entering a building with the intent to commit a felony. The information sets forth that according to deponent's belief, on various occasions, the accused has entered the office of Wm. Robb, Esq., No. 91 Diamond street, opened the safe and abstracted various sums of money, making in the aggregate the amount, believed, to be—en $400 and $500, and that he yesterday morning visited the place for the purpose of committing robbery. The prisoner waived a hearing and was committed in $2,000 for his court of Quarter Sessions, his father becoming surety.

Louther is a man about thirty years of age, of fine gentlemanly appearance, and of highly respectable parentage. He was a member of the Birmingham Cornet Band, and is a non-explosive oils, who had their store on Smithfield street. This firm discovered a defalcation and since the dissolution Louther has been spending most of his time at Mr. Robb's office.

J. C. GOLDEN, ESQ.

Wicked Libels Against a Worthy and Upright Citizen.

No legal gentleman of Western Pennsylvania stands higher in public esteem and confidence than J. C. Golden, Esq., of Kittanning, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania. He is universally respected both at home and in all parts of the Commonwealth. Like all men of ability and force of character he necessarily has his enemies. Honorable enemies are to be respected; but dishonorable and sneaking ones who would plunge the poisoned blade of malicious calumny into an unsullied character and endeavor to kill it in public opinion are worthy of the contempt of every honest man. Mr. Golden appears to have one or more of the latter sort. But recently a letter purporting to be signed by a number of citizens of Kittanning himself was imposed on the Titusville *Herald*, the editor of which innocently gave it publication. It will be brought here with a reputation when the statement was found to be a wicked and malicious one having its origin only in the brain of some unprincipled scoundrel who sought that method to vent his spleen against a gentleman whom he dared not meet openly. Dogberry in his wisest mood never conceived a more ridiculous document than the one last week. That item read: "We regret to learn that James Golden, a prominent lawyer of this place, committed suicide by hanging himself on the deck of the Floating Palace at Parker's. We have not yet heard full particulars of the case."

The wretch who wrote the paragraph knew it was false and malicious, and could have no other object in view than to injure Mr. Golden's name again before the public in an offensively libelous manner. The venom of the writer of the letter to the Titusville *Herald* is asserted that the "Floating Palace" was a notorious resort for prostitutes, and boats anchored some time ago at Parker's Landing, and subsequently near this city on the Allegheny river. It was a floating palace into which no decent man ever entered. Even associating Mr. Golden's name with such a place in this connection in order to cast odium on his character, and it was doubly contemptible to couple it with scandalous statement of his suicide.

The *Leader* has not yet made any disavowal of the monstrous falsehood it gave currency to, and we hope it may be brought to do so now as the matter is again brought to its attention. In justice to Mr. Golden and to every estimable family we publish this much of an explanation, fully aware, however, that some who know not the circumstances deplorably and gratuitously maligned ever gave any credit to the wicked stories put afloat by his cowardly assailants. In all probability he will be made pay the penalty of his ill doings when brought before the proper tribunal of justice.

Since writing the above the correspondent and editor of the *Leader* endeavor to fasten upon this journal the responsibility of the foul against Mr. Golden. The correspondent in falsifying not in the office of this journal in which the original libel was published, the Titusville *Herald*, convicts himself and displays the hidden bone. If he had called the *Herald* by its proper name and not assumed language by designating it as the *Banner*, he might have managed to escape suspicion. As it is, we hold that *some* parties should be held responsible for the reiterated libels on Mr. Golden. The *Leader* editor is as much responsible as his correspondent and both are equally liable to the law for defamation of character. Will they both do justice. We never have a basis for the lie circulated by the *Leader* relating to Mr. Golden and we defy the conductors of that journal to prove that we did. Let the guilty squirm as they may but justice should and *must* be done to the grossly injured party.

FREEPORT SHOOTING AFFAIR.

Verdict of the Coroner's Inquest.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

FREEPORT, July 25, 1871.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—I perceive by your valuable paper to-day, that Jones, who was arrested as an accomplice of Young, who was killed by Mr. Shirley during an attempted burglary, has been interviewed by a reporter and that Jones says he is not guilty of the charge he stands committed; that he came to Freeport to find a man named Mingis, with a view of bringing him to justice, &c. Now this is a very fine story for Mr. Jones to tell in order that he may go unwhipt from justice, when it will be proven that he was *Young's* accomplice and in fact laid the plans by which Young met his death.

This man Jones is recently from the penitentiary. He came to Freeport and stopped at the Shirley House, represented himself as a United States detective and wore an officer's star on his breast. He said he was watching a gang of counterfeiters and was going to have them arrested. He and Young were confined together in the cell and laid their plans of robbery while together. They took Bruner into their confidence and succeeded in leading him astray. Jones represented to him that if they were detected in the crime the best course to pursue was to shoot down the officer, take them from the civil authorities and let them escape. Bruner, thinking this all right, went with them and is now confined in jail as an accomplice.

The evening the robbery was to take place Jones informed Mr. Shirley that he knew he was going to be robbed and that he had better be on his guard, and offered his *kind* assistance to do so. Mr. Shirley, however, declined his proffered assistance, saying he did not think there was any danger, and that he was not prepared to defend his house. Shirley then suggested to Jones for him to retire, as he would not be disturbed. He and Young were together when the statement was found to be a wicked and malicious one having its origin only in the brain of some unprincipled scoundrel who sought that method to vent his spleen against a gentleman whom he dared not meet openly. Dogberry in his wisest mood never conceived a more ridiculous document than the one last week. That item read: "We regret to learn that James Golden, a prominent lawyer of this place, committed suicide by hanging himself on the deck of the Floating Palace at Parker's. We have not yet heard full particulars of the case."

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AN ODIOUS ORDER.

Trouble on the Pleasant Valley Road—Rebellion Among the Men.

There is trouble on the Pleasant Valley Road. Quite an excitement was created yesterday at the stables by the summary dismissal, or rather withdrawal, of several of the men who had refused to comply with an odious order. It seems, so the story goes, that the company some time ago fitted up a boarding house for the men. The building was put up and put in charge of a keeper. A number of the men made the house their headquarters, but recently grumblings loud and deep were heard against the second table in which the establishment is conducted. The men allege that it is conducted upon a plan unsatisfactory to the boarders, that the fare in quality is not fit to eat, and in quantity would not be sufficient to sustain very vigorous life. They also complain of the sleeping accommodations. Finally the dissatisfaction increased to such an extent that about a week ago half a dozen left the place and secured other quarters.

This freedom of choice seems not to have been agreeable to the superintendent. Remonstrances, however, were of no avail, the men refused to go back, and finally an order was issued to the effect that those who left, on return or be dismissed. The Superintendent in justification of this order claimed that the house was more convenient for the men, and that the objections against it would be remedied. It was necessary to have the employes in and out of the stables at all hours, and promptitude in the running of the cars. It was also contended that the evils complained of would be remedied.

The men, however, refused to comply with the order and thus when the obstinate ones reported for morning work they found their determination to choose their own boarding house were half a day behind. Cars were ordered on the line, four conductors and three or four drivers threw up their situations. The entire establishment is now maintained firm and managed by active exertions to have their vacancies temporarily supplied; the blacksmith in charge of the stables had taken charge of a car, and a youth of tender years was pressed into service. The running of the cars was thus interfered with and probably but few of the passengers knew of the trouble, although the appearance of so many new men in one day would create considerable surprise.

It should be stated that the odious order was issued upon the responsibility, so far as we could learn, of the Superintendent of the road, and the dance was progressing, some of the men will be allowed to make proposals of marriage and deprecated the one-sided custom of allowing but one man to do all the courting. The essay was well written and was read in a clear, firm voice, but it isn't probable that the essayist would subscribe to this sentiment.

Original Oration—"Wholesome Hints"—Sallie M. Perrine. A good oration of unusual brilliancy, and one of the freshest and finest we ever listened to. It was spoken in such a manner that all heard it, and the audience could hear, and all seemed delighted. One gentleman who stood in "the back part of the house" was heard to remark, in the midst of the crush of hats, "asserted that that lady knew how to 'speak out in meetin'," and that her voice was the only one he had been able to hear. A shower of bouquets rewarded Miss Perkins for her really beautiful performance.

Select Oration—"The Sleeping Sentinel"—Silas Gault. This was acted by different students and not one disappointed. Its selection was a good one, and unique.

The "Scrap Book" compilers were Rebecca E. Tannehill and Mary A. Morrow. It is quite a difficult matter to prepare anything of this kind that will "take," yet the ladies succeeded admirably and were the audience's "Back" that overflowed with wit and sentiment. The poem in Miss Tannehill's part of the "Book" entitled "Our Mission Girls," was a perfect gem.

Poem—"Three Three," Alice Ewing. Very fine. It was neatly worded, it was beautiful in ideas and was read in a style that added not a little to its entertainment.

Two Charades were given and were acted by a number of students in such a way as to win considerable applause. The second Charade Miss Rebecca E. Tannehill performed admirably the part of an old aunt who had come into possession of an immense amount of money by selling her farm on which "ile" had been struck. Miss Tannehill personated the eminent lady in a very life-like and amusing manner.

The valedictory was given by James W. Neely. It was of superior excellence and appropriateness and was spoken with such feeling as to make a visible effect on the audience and pupils. We are sorry to learn that Mr. N. designs entering the medical profession. Such orators are needed in the pulpit and on the rostrum.

The Class presentation of the session Mr. C. H. Love, the founder of the Academy, offered a gold watch to the student who should make the greatest improvement in all the studies during the term. At the close, two ladies, Addie Hartman and Lizzie George were found to be equal. Accordingly Mr. Love, with his usual liberality, purchased two gold watches for the winners, and gave to each a solid gold medal as the second prize. Mrs. Douthett offered two prizes to the students who should make the most progress in music. These were won by Misses Ewing and Buckstoce. The presentation speech was made by Prof. Mc. Douthett in his usual happy style. Misses Lizzie George and Addie Tidball responded in neat and appropriate speeches.

Georges band was in attendance, as was also the Cross Creek band, and of course there was a good deal of music and dancing.

As an instance of the liberality of Mr. Love, we may state that he not only secured the services of Prof. Douthett for the session, but chartered a passenger coach, and every person from the city who wished to attend the entertainment was allowed a free ride.

The fall term of the institute will commence on Tuesday, September 5th, and the patrons may congratulate themselves that the present is now about excellent teachers, Prof. Cooke and Mrs. Douthett, will remain in their positions.

Yours, &c.,
O. PHIDDLE STYX.

CUTTING AFFRAY AT A PIC-NIC.

The Notorious Celia Burns Attacks a Man With a Knife and Wounds Him Severely in the Neck—Details.

A pic-nic was in progress near Mount Washington yesterday, and a large number of the females in attendance were of the demi-rep class. Among others of that order who were present on the occasion was one Celia Burns, as Mr. Webster, a woman who has already achieved sufficient notoriety in this community to render her name in police circles as familiar to the ear as household words. As a rule, demi-reps get drunk at pic-nics, and Celia, on this occasion, was not an exception to the rule. About seven o'clock last evening, while the dance was progressing, some one approached the grounds and did something at which Celia became offended, and she attacked the little fellow with stones and clubs. A young man named George Loup ventured to remonstrate with the drunken creature, upon which she drew a knife and cut Loup across the face three times, inflicting as many severe gashes, two on his cheek and one on his throat. The wounded man, bleeding profusely, escaped from his murderously inclined assailant, and hastening to the office of Justice Barker, in South Pittsburgh, he made an information charging Celia with felonious assault and battery. Officers Davis and Stemler, with a warrant in their possession, took up positions at the foot of the Incline Plane Railway to await the arrival of the pic-nic party on their way back to the city. They had not remained there a great while when Celia and her crowd came down, and the officers secured their prisoner and conveyed her to Justice Barker's office. After a hearing, the magistrate demanded bail in one thousand dollars for the appearance of the accused at a hearing next Thursday. For a short time there was a prospect that the cracked woman would be sent to jail, but her friends were equal to the emergency, for soon they appeared with a man who gave his name as George McDonald, and his residence Sewickley, who swore that he owned real estate valued at several thousand dollars, and stated that he would become responsible for the amount of bail demanded. This averted the difficulty as to the bail, and Celia was set at liberty.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

Twenty-one common cases before Mayor Brush yesterday.

Tickets for thirty days' boarding at the Work House were given to James Campbell and Joseph Weismantle yesterday by Mayor Callow. They merited the reward for drunkenness.

Luke Fietsinger endeavored to evade the payment of one cent toll over the Monongahela Suspension bridge. He has since gone to the country—to Claremont, for sixty days.

Mayor Callow issued a warrant for the arrest of one Ed. Pease on a charge of false pretense, preferred by Sarah Johnston, who alleges that the accused obtained boarding at her house to the amount of $21 by falsely stating that his employers owed him several weeks' wages.

W. H. Bassett lodged an information against Martin Myers for assault and battery before Justice Ammon, of East Birmingham. Myers is charged with tearing defendant's clothing and hurling cinders at his head. Warrant issued.

A warrant was issued by Justice Ammon for the arrest of Constantine Smolze and his wife, charged by a Mrs. Eberly with disorderly conduct calculated to produce a breach of the peace.

Richard Poland was before Justice Ammon, charged with surety of the peace, on oath of Elizabeth Lloyd, of Ormsby borough. After a hearing the case was settled.

Compliments of Squire Krehan to Mr. F. Funiax, requesting the pleasure of his company at the Justice's office. Funiax struck John Akerman in the face.

Last evening James H. Stone appeared before Mayor Callow and made an information charging William Hazel with surety of the peace. It appears from the statement of the prosecutor that Hazel armed himself with a murderous looking knife, and after giving utterance to the direst threats chased him with it some time. Mr. Stone says that he don't want to be hurt with that knife. Hazel was arrested and held for hearing.

ALL FOR LOVE.

A Romantic Episode on the South Side—A Faint-hearted Maiden Plays Smash with a Barkeeper's Affections—He Attempts to Commit Suicide.

It is passing strange how blind the votaries of the tender passion become to all things else. While they are negotiating with the heart the heart has been pierced by the barbed shaft of the archer Cupid, finds no enjoyment, when the pleasure he has anticipated is snatched rudely from his expectant grasp.

In the busy little village of East Birmingham, on the south side of the river, where the curling smoke of her mills, for some time has lived the hero of our sketch. Here he has followed his trade upon creek. The subject chosen by him in early life—that of retailing ardent liquors to the thirsty denizens of the borough. Until the past few months his affections have been entwined only about his handsome bar and around his burnished glasses. But since that time, a change came o'er the spirit of the man, resulting from his meeting with a fair maiden who was made more fair to look upon. She came, he saw, and she conquered. He loved not wisely, but, alas, too well. For a time everything passed smoothly on, and he was happy in his new found joy. But there came a change, and a cloud for him, when she, upon whom had been lavished all the wealth of his affections and expended all the surplus of his hard earned gains, met and became enamored with another of a like profession.

The cause of this was soon perceived by Lover No. 1, and when he made the appalling discovery that No. 2 had supplanted himself in the affections of the fair one, his heart was wholly marked him for her own, and he became in fact, in all intents and purposes insane. A few days ago his bright, lustrous eye grew dim and dull his full and rosy cheek grew pale and haggard, and his once elastic step changed to a slow gait, and he moved about with woe-begone countenance. He courted seclusion and indulged much in soliloquy in partaking of the tenor of the widely known lines, "To be or not to be." But all this was noticed of late that he was growing worse and worse, and feared that he might yet be driven from his wife, and laid a watch upon his movements. Suddenly, a day or two since, when behind his counter, he drew a pistol, and placing it close to his breast he pulled the trigger. Fortunately it missed fire, and before he could make a second attempt friends who were on the watch for the West Park car, who was crossing it at a grade of one foot and six inches higher than the ordinance extending the right of way called for. The grade was to be lowered three feet four, but only been lowered one and a half feet. He will make a survey of the street on Thursday, and endeavor to have the grade otherwise the street would be destroyed for all practical purposes.

On motion of Mr. Brown, the Street Commissioner was instructed to put in the curbing on the south side of Carson street, and then inform the railway company that the street is ready for paving from the curb to the car track.

Mr. Moorehead directed attention to the improper condition of the boardwalk leading to Mount Washington, and suggested that it be repaired.

Several members stated that the borough had no control over the boardwalk. Referred to the Street Committee to confer with the Solicitor.

On motion adjourned to meet at the call of the Burgess.

THE STURM INQUEST.

A Verdict of Accidental Death.

The coroner's jury in the case of Jacob Sturm, who several weeks ago lost his life near Brintons station, by the engine on the Pennsylvania road striking him, met yesterday afternoon and concluded the inquest. It appears from the testimony that the deceased was struck by an engine of the fast line bound eastward. The engineer was put upon the stand and testified that on the night of the accident, the train had just passed Brinton's station and was running at the rate of twenty miles an hour; that he discovered a man on the track who appeared to be walking towards the engine; he at once put down the whistles, but the distance to the point where the man was walking was so short that, it was impossible to check the train before the deceased was struck by the cow catcher. The train was stopped and the body taken up and carried back to the station; deceased was quite dead when found.

The flagman at the station testified that the deceased had come to the station on the day before his death; that he acted strangely, appearing to be insane. A witness undertook to persuade him to stay all night at the station house, but he declined.

Mrs. Sturm, the widow of the deceased, was next called. She testified that her husband had often manifested symptoms of insanity; at one time he wandered away from home and was gone several days; he returned with out his hat and shoes. The deceased resided on Franklin street, Allegheny.

The jury returned a verdict to the effect that death resulted from an accident.

SOUTH PITTSBURGH COUNCIL.

Regular Monthly Meeting Last Night.

The Council of South Pittsburgh held a regular monthly meeting last evening.

Present—Messrs. Cassiday, Sheargold, Kerr, Brown, Moorhead